The New-York Times.

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KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Action of the Convention—General Movements.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LECOMPTON, Thursday, October 29, 1857.

The Convention is hard at work. They have not done much yet that could demonstrate their partisan characters.

To-day they have been working at the general election law. Besides a year's residence, they require payment of a Territorial or State tax in a voter. Soldiers of the army are allowed to vote. Judge Elmore's report on the judiciary occupied all the forenoon. It was a very good one. An effort was made to prevent the people from electing Judges until after 1860, but so far it failed.

On the 27th the Bill of Rights was adopted. In it the Convention have forever excluded free negroes from settling in the State. The Executive Department was also adopted. The report on the Judiciary Department was printed and was acted on yesterday. The report on the militia, making all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 subject to military duty, Mr. RANDOLPH, of Atchison, moved to amend, so as to make those between the ages of 20 and 40 subject to military duty, but it was voted down. All persons having religious scruples are exempted by paying a fine, or having a substitute. Several opposed the whole militia system, and therefore opposed the report, but it passed. The other reports will be made in a day or two. There will be a spirited discussion on the report of the Committee on Slavery and on the question of submitting the Constitution to the people. Some of the members are opposed to submission in any form, while others favor the submission with restrictions. *The majority, however, favor a submission to the whole people, with the provision for electing State officers and the Legislature at the same time, so as to set the State Government in operation at once.* I have no doubt but this latter proposition will be carried, and, if so, the qualification of voters will be the same as the Kansas bill.

The report of the Committee on Boundaries brought several members to their feet. This report defines the boundaries as in the Kansas bill. No particular objection was urged against the boundaries. The name Kansas was proposed to be stricken out by Mr. JONES, of Douglas, and that of Washington inserted in its place. Mr. JONES urged that this was to be the great *central* State of the Union, and therefore it should be named after the *great* Father of our country, who was the centre of our attractions.

Mr. HAMILTON objected to this on the ground that if this was to become an abolition State, he did not want the name of Washington thus desecrated.

It was then proposed to name the State Walker. The member from Wyandotte (whose name is WALKER) promptly responded, that he did not wish his fair name, and *honorable?* withal, to be desecrated. He was relieved from all apprehension on that score by being assured that he was not the man to be thus honored, but that Governor ROBERT J. WALKER was to be the recipient of that favor. All the amendments were voted down and the name of Kansas retained.

A resolution was offered by Mr. EASTIN, of Leavenworth, declaring the office of reporter vacant, and authorizing the public printer to employ one. Mr. KEY offered an amendment, to elect a reporter. On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. DANIEL SCULLY, of Leavenworth, was elected by acclamation.

From the Herald of Freedom, Oct. 30.

The crash among eastern Banks falls very severely upon the people of Kansas. The country was full of eastern exchange, which has become valueless. The times look dark and foreboding.

Major SHERMAN's command of flying artillery moved from Lawrence on Monday night last for Lecompton, to defend the Constitutional Convention, Governor WALKER having been applied to by the members for military defence.

A protest has been filed at Lecompton against issuing certificates of election to the Pro-Slavery candidates, for Council and House of Representatives, from Leavenworth District, on account of alleged frauds at the Kickapoo precinct.

It is reported that Secretary STANTON was set upon the other day by S. J. JONES, who used to write himself "Sheriff of Douglas County." He was accompanied by a friend, each of whom was armed with a bowie knife and revolver, the handles of which were projecting from their bosoms, apparently for immediate use. JONES demanded to know the reason that the Secretary did not issue his certificate of election. The latter stated that his reasons were contained in the proclamations of himself and the Governor, which were public. "Then," said JONES, with an oath, "I undertake to say that every word in that proclamation is false. You may take this as personal, and political, too, if you please." Mr. S. looked around for something with which to chastise the insolence of the contemptible JONES, but nothing was in his reach. It is well it was so, for when JONES commenced his abusive language, his associate, with his knife and revolver, stepped in the rear of Mr. S., evidently designing to give him a mortal blow in the back if the Secretary had attempted to deal justly by the coward and bragadocia who had attacked him.

Subsequently, we understand, JONES was telling in Lecompton that he had sent Secretary STANTON a challenge to fight a duel with him.

Another Letter from Hon. R. M. T. Hunter on Kansas Affairs.

The following letter from Senator HUNTER was addressed to a Committee appointed by a meeting in Rockingham County, Va., to forward to him the resolutions then and there adopted:

LLOYD'S, ESSEX CO. VA.,
Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter, inclosing me the resolutions adopted by a Democratic meeting in Rockingham, on the 19th October, with a request that I would respond to them. The subject matter of these resolutions is so fully covered by my letter of the 16th of this month, to the Hon. Shelton F. Leake, which was not published at the time of your meeting, that any other answer, on my part, is, perhaps, unnecessary. But as there seems to be a difference of opinion between us, with regard to your fifth resolution, a further explanation may be proper. If I understand your resolutions, we agree in the principle that the people of Kansas alone have the right to form their State institutions according to their own pleasure, provided they be Republican in their character. I extend, too, the limitation upon the power of Congress, in regard to the rejection of a State applying for admission, even further than you do; for I maintain that upon this issue it can raise no question in regard to the Constitution, should it be Republican in its character, if the people of the new State, acting through their Convention, have made and adopted it in the manner provided by these, their authorized representatives. But from your fifth resolution I dissent entirely. That the people of Kansas have the same rights with the people of any other State in this Union, with regard to the formation of a State Constitution, we must all admit; that they can delegate to a Convention called for this purpose, the same powers which may be delegated by the people of any other State, is also clear. That they might limit the power confided in such a Convention by allowing them only to form a Constitution to be submitted to the people afterwards, for ratification or rejection, or that they might elect a Convention with a general authority over the subject, can hardly be denied. It is for the people of the Territory about to become a State, to say in which of these ways they will constitute their Convention. Such I understand to be the intent and purport of your third resolution, in which, with that understanding, I cordially concur. If, then, the people of Kansas have these rights, the question arises as to what they intended by electing a Convention with general powers, and without any limitation imposed by themselves.

The practice of the States, and the reason of the case, both prove that it is to be treated as a general delegation of their sovereignty, under which the Convention may submit the Constitution or not, for a popular vote, according to its own views of propriety. If the people of Kansas, acting as an inchoate State, imposed no limitation on the trust, it is not for any third party, outside the Territory, to undertake to affix it. If they can in one case, they might in all, and Congress, as it seems to me, might exercise the very power which you so properly deny to it in your fourth resolution. As has been well said by a distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania, "Either this Convention is clothed with sovereign power, or it is a nullity."—If it be a legitimate Convention, it is the people who speak through it; and it is for them to say what action is to be final in regard to the Constitution which it forms. To say otherwise, in my opinion, is to limit the power of the people of Kansas, whose plenary jurisdiction over this subject we all admit. But this fifth resolution does not stop with requiring the application of Kansas for admission as a State to be rejected, because the Convention did not submit the Constitution for ratification by the people. It goes much further, and claims for Congress the power of prescribing who are to exercise the right of suffrage, when the people pass upon the question of ratifying their own State Constitution. Here it is, in *totidem verbis*:

"*Resolved*, That Kansas, in forming her Constitution, ought to submit the same to the *bona fide inhabitants* thereof, for adoption or rejection, and the failure to do so is in violation of the spirit and letter of the act creating her Territorial Government, and ought to be returned, by Congress, to the *residents* of Kansas, for indorsement."

Congress thus undertakes to say not only that the Constitution shall be submitted for a further vote, but to whom. If, then, the Convention of Kansas should submit its Constitution to a popular vote, but establish a qualification for the right of suffrage different from that which you say Congress must require, the State must be rejected, and the Constitution, although thus ratified, is to be returned to the "residents of Kansas for indorsement."

The most significant act of sovereign power is, perhaps, the regulation of the right of suffrage, and the power over this subject must be exclusive, wherever it resides. If Congress possesses it, then the people of the inchoate State cannot have it; and if the people of the new State cannot say who are to pass upon its own Constitution, then its equality with the other States is disparaged and destroyed. But this is not all; if its right to equal powers and privileges with the other States be denied, and if Congress can regulate the highest of its political rights—I mean that of suffrage—what is to prevent it from regulating all the other political rights and relations of its people—Slavery included? If Congress may exercise this right of sovereignty over a people, in the very act of forming its State Constitution, what is to be the limit to its power? When we have admitted so much, by what arguments, so far as Constitutional power is concerned, can we resist an attempt to re-impose the Missouri restriction over those Territories? A restriction which, it must be remembered, goes much farther than the Wilmot Proviso; for the latter applies only to the people in a Territorial condition, whilst the other is extended over them when they are acting as the people of the State. And what sort of suffrage is Congress here required to proscribe for the good people of Kansas? It is to be returned "to the residents of Kansas?" May not aliens, Indians and negroes, be included in that denomination? How, too, can this resolution be consistent with the third, which preceded it in the series? If Congress may prescribe the right for suffrage for a people acting in their highest capacity of sovereignty, that of forming a State Constitution, and say who shall pass upon it, how can "we recognize the right of the people of a Territory, in forming a Constitution for admission into the Union, to establish such local policy as to them may seem right and proper?" Surely, we do not confound the power of Congress to proscribe the right of suffrage for a people acting in a *Territorial capacity*, with the power of Congress to proscribe that right for those who are acting as the people of a State, in the formation of a Constitution.

Congress can make the organic act for the people of a Territory, but it has no such power in regard to the people of a new or inchoate State. It may prescribe the qualifications of the electors of the Territorial Legislature, which calls the Convention to form a State Constitution; but when that Convention is assembled, having been legally elected and constituted, it must be treated either as the representation of the sovereignty of the people, so far as the formation and adoption of a Constitution is concerned, unless the people themselves have prescribed otherwise in the act creating it, or it must be treated as a nullity. We must take the one horn or the other of this dilemma, as it seems to me.

It may be said that no such conclusions are intended as those which I have drawn from the fifth resolution. I have no idea that there was any such design, but in my opinion these inferences are to be drawn from it, not only fairly, but necessarily. That it was the opinion of your meeting that the people of Kansas ought themselves to do the things recommended in that resolution I do not doubt; but there is a wide difference between what the people of a State, new or old, should do, and what Congress can constrain them to do. The people of Virginia, doubtless, ought to do many things which Congress cannot force them to do. But even if the fifth resolution had been confined to a recommendation to Congress to reject the application of the State for admission, on the ground that the Convention had not submitted the Constitution for ratification to the people, the matter would not have been much helped; for, after all, the two resolutions would have been nearly identical in principle.

Suppose that the people of Kansas had elected a Convention with the authority expressly delegated to them to form and adopt a Constitution; suppose, further, that Congress, in the spirit of these resolutions, had rejected the application for admission, and sent back the Constitution, because it had not been ratified by a final vote of the people; might not the people of Kansas well say: "You have rejected our Constitution because it was not ratified, as you affirm, by the people; now, as you claim to be the judges in this matter, you must designate whom you mean by the people, whose ratification, by a further vote, is to be the condition of our admission?" But if Congress undertook to prescribe who should vote, it would claim this very power of regulating the right of suffrage for the people of a new State, of which I have been speaking, and as it seems to me, all the consequences would flow from that assumption of power which I have already depicted. If we permit Congress to control the Convention in the exercise of its delegated powers in one respect, it will be hard to resist its interference in another. It is far safer to leave the whole matter, as your third resolution seems to design, to the people of the new or inchoate State themselves, for otherwise we shall be embarrassed by difficulties at every step that we take. If we begin to make such retrograde movements as these, must we not prepare our minds to lose all that has been gained for the Constitution and the South by the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

I have given you my opinions, in this letter, and that addressed to Hon. SHELTON F. LEAKE, upon the subjects of your resolutions, because they were asked, and I express myself freely, but with great respect for those who may differ from me. But it seems to be the sentiment of the Democratic party of the State, if I may judge by the temporal tone of its press, that they ought not to divide upon these recent Kansas issues, as they probably will be temporary, and it is uncertain whether they will ever become practical in their character. In this, as it appears to me, they were wise. When the Democratic party established the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and obtained common ground upon which all its members might stand in regard to a disturbing question, it overcame the greatest difficulty. Its success in this respect encourages the hope that when the time for action arises, and its representatives get together, they will be able to reconcile satisfactorily any difference which may have arisen in regard to the application of their principles. I say this for the good of the party and of the country, but not for myself. So far as I am personally concerned, I shun none of the responsibility which attaches to me individually for the opinions which I have expressed.

In this connection, however, I must return to you and those whom you represent, my thanks for so much of good will and confidence as you express in the resolutions which relate to myself personally. To win fairly and justly the trust and confidence of the people of Virginia, has been the highest object of my political aspirations. There is none other which I place in competition with it. But it is their trust and confidence, and not the office, that I value. If I have not the first I do not desire the latter. Office, unless it is bestowed in that spirit, can have no attractions for me. Entertaining these sentiments, I have been reluctant to appear before the public in any communication which might wear the air of solicitation, or place me in the apparent position of advocating my own claims and interests. I hold no such position—I prefer no claims—I make no solicitations. If my past course has failed to sow the seeds of confidence in the public mind of Virginia, it is my misfortune, perhaps, my fault. Nor are the people to be blamed for the fact, or for exercising their undoubted right and duty in bestowing their offices where they place their trust. Assuredly, they will not be disturbed by me, either with solicitations before their decision is made, or by complaints to be uttered afterwards, because of the manner in which they may have exercised their powers, according to their own sense of duty. Neither do I propose to trouble them further by any public communication in regard to my sentiments and opinions, as I have answered as fully as I am capable of doing, upon all the various subjects of inquiry. I will not conclude, however, without venturing the prediction, that if any serious attempt should be made in Congress to reject the application of Kansas, for admission as a State into the Union, because the Convention did not submit the Constitution for a further ratification by the people, it will only occur in the event of the adoption of a Pro-Slavery organic law.

Is Virginia, then, prepared to reject the application of a sister Slave State to be received into the Union, merely because its Convention has exercised its undoubted powers in the same manner with many other States which have acted similarly, without prejudice to their claims for admission into the Confederacy? I do not believe it for a moment, and I am sure that in such a contingency, the gallant Democracy of the time-honored Tenth Legion, which has never yet hung fire, nor asked even for time to "peck the flint and try it again," will be among the first to cry out "Never! no, never!"

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, R. M. T. HUNTER.

The Charter Election.

The present Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen go out of office on Monday, January 4, when the new City Government comes into existence, and are to be succeeded by a Board of Aldermen of seventeen members, instead of twenty-two, as at present constituted, and one of Councilmen of twenty-four, in place of sixty allowed by the present Charter. The City has been newly divided into seventeen Wards, each of which elects one Alderman, who holds office for two years. At the first election, the Aldermen elected from Wards having an odd numerical designation, will hold office for one year, and those from the even Wards for two years. The twenty-four Councilmen, instead of representing single Districts, will be annually elected by sixes from each Senatorial District on the general ticket. In either case the candidate must be a resident of the District which he wishes to represent.

A new Board of Supervisors is also to be chosen. The Board will consist of twelve members, to hold office for one year, who are to be voted for upon a general ticket, separate from the other Charter tickets; but only six names are to be upon one ticket. The six persons having the highest number of votes are to be declared elected by the County Canvassers, and the six having the next highest vote are to be appointed by the Mayor before the 1st of January following. The effect of this will, of course, be to give no party a majority in the Board.

Neither the Mayor nor Recorder will have seats in this Board, but the Mayor must approve the appropriations made by the Supervisors before their disbursement becomes legal. A majority of the Board may, however, pass appropriations over the Mayor's veto.

Two Governors of the Almshouse are also to be elected in the same manner as heretofore. Police Magistrates, six in number, and Civil Justices, of which there are also six, will be chosenn next December, in place of the persons now holding those offices. Ward and School officers are also to be chosen.

The Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Street Commissioner and Croton Aqueduct Board hold office until their present terms expire.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of the Government in Regard to Central America—Nicaragua to be Recognized—Gov. Walker and Kansas Affairs—Navy Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 8, 1857.

The President has no official advices of the appointment of a special Minister from Costa Rica to the United States Government, but is satisfied of the accuracy of the TIMES' statement that one is to be appointed. It is not anticipated, however, that this special Minister will be able to do anything towards unraveling the snarl into which the affairs of the Nicaragua Transit Route have become involved.

The precise attitude in which our Government stands in relation to Costa Rica's claims on the San Juan River should be borne in mind by parties interested. The United States do undertake to deny that Costa Rica may have the right of freely navigating the San Juan. We hold, however, that she has no exclusive right of that sort, and *no* right of sovereignty over the river. Hence we maintain that she can take no steps to close the Transit route, or to subject its enjoyment by citizens of the United States to any restrictions or conditions.

It is now supposed that Costa Rica, having seized the route, and exercising over it the power of a sovereign, is about to send her agent here to make an independent treaty with the United States, surrendering her "claims" in connection with the Transit route, on condition that the United States will guarantee its neutrality and security. However much it might be to our interests to make such an arrangement, it is impossible that the United States Government should entertain the proposition, unless Costa Rica first makes a satisfactory arrangement with Nicaragua, and the two Governments unite in the proposed arrangement with the United States. For it will be seen that if our Government should encourage the anticipated advances from Costa Rica alone, it would admit that the latter Government *had* well-founded claims of sovereignty. Holding, as the United States have, that Costa Rica has nothing to trade in the proposed diplomatic bargain, it would be very inconsistent on our part to entertain the suggested negotiation.

The Cabinet have fully considered the subject of recognizing the Government of Nicaragua, and have come to the determination to receive Señor YRISSARI, the moment satisfactory evidence is received of the election of MARTINEZ, and the consequent establishment of a *de facto* Government over the country, without regard to its popularity or probable duration. The next steamer from Aspinwall, which may be expected within a week, will undoubtedly bring the intelligence upon which the Nicaraguan Government will be recognized.

I learn that the President has selected a gentleman—said to be abundantly qualified for the position—who will be dispatched as a special Minister to Nicaragua, as soon as the recognition of a Government is consummated. The name of the gentleman selected I am not at liberty to mention at present.

Private letters from Governor WALKER of Kansas lead his friends to expect him here to-morrow. The President, while sending his name to the Senate for action upon his nomination, will not make Governor WALKER's confirmation an Administration measure. WALKER's friends anticipate a fierce battle in the Senate, and his rejection is certain unless the Republicans sustain him, as they certainly ought. His present journey homeward, however, is undertaken entirely from private considerations.

Secretary STANTON has written that he will return soon for the purpose of taking his family to Kansas, where he has determined to settle permanently.

The Navy Department has advices to the 14th October, from Captain SANDS, commanding the United States steam-frigate *Susquehannah*, then at Spezzia, containing some items of interest. The steamer left Plymouth on the 30th of September, and, on passing the Straits of Gibraltar, shaped her course along that portion of the coast of Barbary known as the "Riff Coast," for the purpose of showing her flag, as the inhabitants were, with good reason, suspected of being piratically disposed. On nearing Cape Aqua, a body of men, with horses and a few canoes, were observed on the bluffs above. The ship was cleared for action, and Captain SANDS landed and brought four Arabs on board, from whom he endeavored to gain some information as to what these demonstrations meant. Captain SANDS then made a drawing of the American flag, which he showed to the Arabs, telling them that all attacks upon vessels carrying that flag would be severely punished. The visitors were also shown the ship's batteries and engines, and appeared to be deeply impressed with what they had seen and heard.

Dispatches to the 22d ult., from Captain HUDSON, state that the *Niagara* was still in Keyham Basin, that all hands were engaged day and night in getting the telegraphic cable out of the hold into a large wooden tank, 161 feet in length and 40 wide, prepared on shore for that purpose. Six hundred miles of the cables from the *Niagara* had already been landed—the rest has, no doubt, been taken out by this time. None of the cable had yet been landed from the *Agamemnon*. The Directors had informed Captain HUDSON that they were making arrangements to manufacture not only cable enough to replace what was lost, but sufficient to increase the length to 3,000 miles. The engineer of the Company was, at the date of writing, engaged in attempting to recover that portion of the wire which had been run out previous to the parting of the cable. Captain HUDSON expected to sail from Plymouth for the United States by the 5th or 8th of this month.

According to the United States Treasurer's statement, the amount credited to the Treasury of the United States, in the hands of the assistant treasurers and designated depositories, and in the mint and branches, by returns received to the 2d inst., and the amount at that date subject to draft, is as follows:

Amount in the different depositories	$12,082,867 14
Drafts drawn but not paid	3,024,685 82
Amount subject to draft	9,058,181 32
Reduction from last week	744,045 85
Amount of receipts	822,662 84
Drafts returned paid	1,159,257 12
Drafts issued	1,566,708 69
Transfers ordered to Washington	400,000 00

Late advices from Superintendent MAGRAW, of the Northern Wagon Road to California, state that on the 23d September the parties were encamped about 30 miles East of the South Pass, awaiting the return of their guide, who had been sent to look for Winter quarters; the scarcity of grass, and anticipated interference by the Mormons having determined them not to attempt to proceed further this season. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The War Department has just received dispatches confirmatory of previous reports that the Mormons are bent on a resistance of the United States troops. The appointments of the Army and general preparations are such that no fears are entertained for the result.

The Administration has received no particularly important dispatches relative to events in Central America or to Costa Rican movements. No matter what other Governments may do with regard to these affairs, ours will pursue an independent American policy, without entangling alliances.

From Baltimore.

MARYLAND ELECTION — ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The election returns are all received, and show the election of JAMES L. BARTOL to the bench of the Court of Appeals, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. MASON to the collectorship of this port. The Democrats have gained largely in the counties, and one in Congress by the election of J. M. KUNKEL to Congress from the fifth district.

A man named BOOSE was shot while standing in the door of his own house, situated in the eastern part of the city, yesterday, but was not seriously wounded.

An attempt was made to assassinate another man named CRAGGS, when on one of the most public wharves, but it failed.

The funeral of the Rough Skin PIERCE took place to-day with great parade. The coffin was shrouded in the American standard, and was followed by several Know-Nothing Clubs, numbering 700 or 800 persons. The assassin has not yet been discovered. The city has been quiet to-day.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Nov. 6—P. M.

The result of the State election is still in doubt, and each party claims the election of its candidate for Governor. The Republicans certainly have a majority in the Legislature.

The *Free Democrat* of this afternoon says that the vote is so very close that nothing but the official returns will decide how the State has gone.

Georgia Election.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Democratic nominees are all elected. TOOMBS is elected Governor; WATKINS Secretary of State; THWEAT Comptroller; TRIPPE Treasurer; GREENE Surveyor General, and LUMPKIN Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mississippi Election.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The official majority of Governor BROWN, of Mississippi, is 10,772.

Discharge of an Alleged Criminal—Conviction of a Mail Robber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

R. MCGAFFEY who was under arrest here charged with embezzling from the Bank of Upper Canada, at Toronto, has been discharged; the Judge holding the arrest illegal under the Ashburton Treaty.

SAMUEL D. ROSS, who was lately arrested in Cincinnati, and taken to Toronto, charged with robbing the mails on the cars between Montreal and Toronto, was yesterday tried for the crime, and found guilty.

Meeting in Trenton for the Relief of the Poor.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 7.

Pursuant to a call in the papers, a large meeting of mechanics and laboring-men assembled on the Commons here this afternoon. Several speeches were made and resolutions passed, strongly urging upon the city authorities to take immediate steps to secure from two to three thousand people from actual starvation. Two large banners were displayed, on which was printed the following: "We ask not alms, but work, that our wives and children may not starve. Peace and good will is our motto."

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The steamship *Florida* has arrived here, in sixty hours from New-York.

Death of the Hanoverian Consul at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

CHARLES H. F. MORING, Hanoverian Consul at this port, died this morning.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The United States Mail Steamship *Columbia*, Captain PERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock last evening.

Nine Men Rescued from a Sinking Vessel.

The bark *Hannah Secor*, Captain CHASE, from New-Orleans, arrived on Saturday, with cotton, tobacco, &c., consigned to J. W. ELWELL. Capt. CHASE brings the Captain and crew of the Spanish brig *Noticioso*, which she fell in with on the 28th of October, in a sinking condition. The *Noticioso* was bound from Havana to Hamburg, and on the 23d ult., three days after leaving port, experienced a heavy gale from the northwest, during which her decks were swept, and she was so badly strained as to spring a leak. The pumps were kept going, but the water gained so fast that it was found necessary to abandon her. For four days and nights the crew labored incessantly at the pumps, and on the 28th, when fallen in with by Capt. CHASE, there were 7 feet of water in the hold, and they were completely exhausted. Upon speaking the brig and learning her situation, arrangements were immediately made to receive the crew on board. They consisted of the Captain, mate, and a crew of nine men, all of whom were brought to this port. They saved nothing but the clothes they wore. They express themselves under great obligations to Captain CHASE for his kind attention to them while on board his vessel.

QUARANTINE.—The large fleet of vessels with signals hanging in the mizzen-rigging have disappeared from quarantine, and nobody now holds his breath while passing that locality from fear of inhaling the yellow fever. There are no vessels now arriving subject to quarantine. Vessels arriving from European ports report losing more or less from ship fever or cholera, and sundry small craft and schooners arriving coastwise come to at quarantine, with occasionally a case of bilious fever on board, or having had it during the voyage, but this does not subject them necessarily to quarantine, as it is not considered contagious, or at any rate but slightly so.

The Commissioners for the removal of quarantine some time since notified the Commissioners of Emigration that on the 6th of November they should surrender the custody of the temporary accommodations provided at Seguine's Point to them, and withdraw the only man stationed there to watch the premises. Accordingly they sent notice to the Commissioners on Wednesday that the buildings would, after the 6th inst., be considered in their keeping. The Commissioners on Friday replied, adhering to their first declaration, that, inasmuch as the accommodations were not, in their view, such as the act for the removal of quarantine contemplated as temporary hospital accommodations, they (the Commissioners of Emigration) declined to receive them, and also alleging that they were not authorized to expend any money for keeping watch at the premises.

It is rumored that the friends of the removal of quarantine will ask of the next Legislature a further appropriation, conditioned that Sandy Hook can be obtained for the location, and with the further provision to mortgage the property of the old quarantine for the means to complete the new one.

PUBLIC WORKS AT SANDY HOOK.—The preparatory works under contract at Sandy Hook, where extensive fortifications are projected, are in a state of forwardness, and will be completed before the Winter sets in. They consist of two Barracks, one Storehouse, an Office, and Carpenter's and Blacksmith's Shops. The wharf is located twenty rods north of the west Beacon, which is about half-way to the point of the Hook, West side. At this place there is shoal water at a greater distance from the shore than at any other point. The wharf is built of piles driven into the sand, and extends in a northwest direction 640 feet; the head of which is a crib dock 206 feet in length, filled in with stone. There are 12 feet of water at the landing at low tide. All the material for the construction of the fortification will be landed at this wharf. The works are constructed in the most substantial manner, with the view of withstanding the force of the heavy northwest gales which prevail here in Winter, and which make this a very exposed position. The sudden uprearing of so many buildings upon this hitherto barren locality gives to it the appearance of a thriving village. About 50 men are now employed upon the work. The fortifications will not be commenced until Spring. Mr. BREWER, of Monmouth County, N. J., whose residence for many years upon Sandy Hook as the Light-house keeper suggests his peculiar fitness for the business, will probably be employed as Purveyor to the force engaged upon the work.

THE PORT WARDENS.—Much of the opposition hitherto shown to the Port Wardens in the exercise of their functions has ceased. The old Marine Surveyors have pretty much withdrawn from the field. Capt. CANDLER, the principal man, resides in New-Jersey, and comes to town but seldom. Capt. MARTIN has taken the brig *Sutton*, and is to sail for Cadiz in a few days; and Capt FOUNTAIN. is employed by the Board of Harbor Commissioners. Captains AVERY, BURGESS, and GLOVER now and then survey a vessel, of a small class, but they do not pretend, so it is alleged, to act by virtue of any license. One auctioneer only continues the practice of adding, in red ink, at the bottom of his receipts for payments made to them, the words—"paid under protest."

The Board of Underwriters of Liverpool have directed their agent in New-York not to adjust any losses except under certificates granted by the Port Wardens appointed by law.

The New-Orleans Insurance Companies lately refused to pay a claim for damage to cargo, without the proper Port Warden's certificate.

Since the era of dull times commenced there has been considerable falling off in the business of surveying. There are now on an average from 25 to 30 surveys daily. Business, however, seems to revive freights are looking up, and vessels begin to move. About 30 ships are now loading grain for Europe, averaging about 20,000 bushels each.

The American Institute and Inventors.

U. S. SELF-GENERATING GAS LIGHT CO.,
No. 329 Broadway, New York, Nov. 7, 1857.

To the Board of Managers of the American Institute:

GENTLEMEN:—I have just read in one of the daily papers that at the close of the Fair yesterday, a SMALL SILVER MEDAL was awarded to my invention of the "Self-Generating Gas Safety Lamp" for "cheapness, simplicity, durability and safety." I feel under no obligation to thank you for your award, so incompatible with your words of commendation.

When I exhibited my original "Combination Bank Lock," some twenty years ago, I received but a silver medal at your hands. The public, however, awarded it the *highest premium*, by its general adoption. The introduction of a new era in Locksmithing, and an almost total prevention of bank robbery through insecure locks, is the result of that invention, to say nothing of the credit which this country has claimed for ingenuity, in the exhibition of that lock by HOBBS, at the World's Fair in London.

In this invention of "Safety Fluid Lamps"—of which we dashed to pieces in the Crystal Palace nearly one hundred glass lamps in full blaze, and filled with burning fluid, without even the fluid taking fire—I shall also look for that highest premium to be awarded by the public, who can not only discriminate, but who *will independently declare* their opinion of its merits. You may, therefore, please *not have that silver medal* engraved, and save the Institute that amount of expense, for I shall not accept it.

I only regret that after a lapse of twenty years I did yield to the solicitations of friends and give my countenance with a valuable invention to another Fair of the American Institute.

Respectfully Yours,
SOLOMON ANDREWS, Inventor.

N. B.—You may soon hear from me again as to the "LARGE *Gold Medal*" which, by your circular issued to exhibitors, was to be "awarded ONLY *for* NEW and useful articles of great merit." S. A.

Provisions Not a Proper Pay for Work.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I am an English mechanic. I have worked in the Old Country, and have seen many such "hard times" as we anticipate here this Winter. I came to this Country to avoid the bitter experience of such times I experienced there. I have met many good friends in Americans. I have always found the American employer willing to live and to let live as far as lay in his power. I protest against the paying of *provisions in place of money*. I and my family have experienced all this. It is victimizing the workman in two ways. It cheats him of his rights and it humbles him as the recipient of charity. No Englishman, and I know no American, wants charity or any semblance of charity. Fair and square is all they ask. I would ask why does Mayor WOOD wish to pay in flour and meat? Will not the purchase at market prices, the storage, the clerk hire, the cartage, the incidental expenses, stealings by political dealers, enhance the price of these articles of food? Why should the humble store-keeper be deprived of the sale of these commodities, who is willing to give a small credit to honest, sober, industrious mechanics?

If the Common Council acts upon this suggestion of Mayor WOOD, 50,000 barrels of flour, meat, &c., &c., will cost some $600,000 net cash for their purchase. Add many thousands of dollars for incidental and necessary expenses. Why could not this money be paid *in cash* to the mechanic and the laborer? Because Mayor WOOD could not impress upon these people that it was his charity. If the Corporation purchase these commodities they will pay paper money for them, increasing their prices to the general consumer, and depriving hundreds of their citizens of the right to purchase their own provisions.

A MECHANIC.

Another Reported Bank Defalcation of $200,000.

THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MR. ALLIBONE.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, an attachment was asked for against the property of certain well-known brokers, who, it is alleged, have been concerned with Mr. Allibone, the late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in using the funds of that broken down Institution. The following is the affidavit upon which the attachment is issued:

William Geisse, Thomas N. Newhall, William P. Newlin, Arthur H. Howell, Lawrence Lewis, Franklin Fell, John D. Taylor, Moncure Robinson, Wm. Lyttleton Savage, Wm. C. Patterson, being severally sworn or affirmed, depose and say they are officers, viz., Directors of the Corporation styled the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania, which Corporation was duly created by and now exists under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and for and on behalf of said Company, they further say and depose that, as they have lately ascertained, THOMAS ALLIBONE (late the President of said Bank) is justly indebted to the President and Directors of said Bank in the sum of $200,000 and upwards, for money belonging to the said Corporation, which money the said THOMAS ALLIBONE had and received to his own use, and which he has not returned or repaid to them. The affidavit then states that about Oct. 20, 1857, he absconded from his usual place of abode for a foreign country with design to defraud his creditors, as they believe, and that he has not left in this County or State money to pay said debts.

The affidavit upon which the aplication for the attachment was based was signed by the new President of the bank, Col. WM. C. PATTERSON, and by the majority of the Directors. Some of the latter have been charged hitherto with being the special pets and accomplices of Mr. ALLIBONE. Rumor says that some of them have grown rich upon the spoils of the bank, obtained through the agency of the late President. The affidavit plainly charges Mr. ALLIBONE with absconding to a foreign country with over $200,000 of the funds, which the deponents believed he intended defrauding the institution of.

Some of the signers of the affidavit are relatives of the late President, and their course excites no little astonishment in the business community, especially when the fact of their previous conduct in respect to Mr. ALLIBONE is taken into consideration. When Mr. A. was about setting out for Europe, the following correspondence took place between him and the Board of Directors of the Bank as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857.

To the Board of Directors of the Bank of Philadelphia:

GENTS: My health continues so infirm that I find it to be impossible for me to perform the duties of President of your bank. My physician has urgently pressed on me the necessity of resigning, and to endeavor, by travel and absence from excitement, to restore my shattered health.

My large interest in the Bank as a stockholder would induce me to remain and work with you, was my state of health such as to render it possible for me to do so. Incessant labor and the excitement of the past few months have so far prostrated me, that I am constrained to leave you. For all of you I entertain the most affectionate regard.

You will please receive this my resignation as President of the Bank. Yours, very truly,
THOS. ALLIBONE.

Whereas, THOS. ALLIBONE, Esq., having been compelled, by serious illness, under the advice of his physician, to tender his resignation as President of this Bank, *Resolved*, The Board of Directors, in accepting the resignation, express their feeling of deep regret at parting with Mr. ALLIBONE, and sympathize with him that the necessity exists, and trust that a kind Providence may speedily restore him to his usual health, and to the enjoyment of a long life of happiness and usefulness.

Extract from the minutes.
OCT. 17, 1857. JNO. D. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Three weeks have passed away since the above correspondence took place, but even that short period has been amply sufficient to bring about a wonderful change of sentiment.

☞ The weather yesterday was warm and sultry, there being but little wind from the eastward, with symptoms of a storm; towards evening a dense fog shut down upon the East and North Rivers, rendering navigation for the ferry boats difficult, and somewhat dangerous; they accordingly ran slowly, and kept their steam whistles constantly sounding.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A star performance—whatever that may mean—of the "Trovatore" takes place here to-night. Madame LA GRANGE, Madame D'ANGRI, and Messrs. BIGNARDI, GASSIER, and ARDAVANI, (a new baritone; his first appearance,) in the principal parts.

The Sunday performance at this house last evening was a complete and merited success. It opened with BEETHOVEN's magnificent Fifth Symphony, cleanly played by an orchestra of 50, especially the Andante movement. We hope this delicious work will be repeated. In the vocal department selections were given from five Oratorios, and two new artistes made their *débuts*. The first of these, Miss MILNER, is already favorably known to the limited circle who attended STUART's promenade concerts. She is a soprano of very decided ability, her executive powers are adequate to any demand, and her phrasing and delivery unusually intelligent and clean. Miss MILNER is a very valuable acquisition to Mr. ULLMAN's forces. The second *débutant* was Mr. PERRING, an English tenor, with a sweet voice, and clear enunciation. In Oratorios this gentleman will be most valuable, although we are informed that he is good in opera, and we are glad to announce that Mr. ULLMAN intends to give a season of English Opera.

Mr. VIEUXTEMPS played a new caprice in his usual perfect style, and was warmly applauded and encored. Madame LA GRANGE, Signors LABOCETTA, GASSIER, &c., also assisted. The Concert was in every respect excellent.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, the Tragedian, commences an engagement here to-night, appearing in SHAKESPEARE'S "King Lear." He will be supported by Mr. C. W. CLARKE, Mrs. L. W. DAVENPORT and other members of the Boston Theatre company. Mr. W. DAVIDGE, the very popular low comedian of this establishment, has returned to his old post, and will appear as *Pillicoddy*, in the capital farce of that name.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The excellent comic drama of the "Invisible Husband" has attracted large houses since its production, and will be repeated to-night. After which a new comic piece, written for this Theatre by Messrs. BOUCICAULT and SEYMOUR, and called "Wanted a Widow with Immediate Possession." The entertainment to conclude with "Uncle Foozle," in which Mr. BLAKE appears.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Miss CUSHMAN'S engagement terminates with the present week. To-night she appears as *Queen Katherine*, in Shakespeare's "King Henry VIII."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The spectacle drama of the "Sea of Ice" has proved eminently successful, and will be played until further notice. We are delighted to see this handsome and well-conducted establishment once more properly appreciated.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The famous GABRIEL RAVEL has rejoined his old associates, and will re-appear to-night in "M. Dechalumeau." The pantomime of "Boreas" is also on the bills.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The favorite drama of the "Mysteries of Paris," the burletta of the "Star of the West," and the drama of "Rose Clinton" will be performed at this popular place of amusement to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. POOLE'S new drama of "Welamo," the "Devil's Daughter," and the "Yankee Heiress" will be played here.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. WATKINS' very successful play of "The Rose of Penrith" will be repeated here this afternoon and evening. There are innumerable other attractions.

EMPIRE HALL.—The excellent panorama of Dr. KANE's Arctic Voyage is still on exhibition, and attracts a proper amount of attention.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. REENTZ—one of the most interesting and instructive collections ever brought to this country—will be removed on Saturday next. It has not received a proper amount of consideration, and we feel sorry that such an opportunity for gathering valuable information has been neglected. The very able anatomist, Dr. JACKSON, delivers lectures three times a day.

MUSICAL.—Our readers will remember a very charming young vocalist, Mlle. SIMON, who sang at Mr. STUART's promenade concerts during the summer. Gifted with a pure and exquisite soprano voice, this lady lacks only a course of finishing studies to become a first class artiste. Mad. LAGRANGE has kindly undertaken to assist her in attaining this object, and to-morrow night, assisted by the prominent members of the Italian Opera, gives a grand concert, the proceeds of which will be devoted to defraying the expenses of a sojourn in Europe. The concert will take place at the Mozart Rooms, No. 663 Broadway, which will be inaugurated on the occasion.

Nicaragua.

GEN. WALKER TO SECRETARY CASS.

The following is the letter addressed by General WALKER to the Secretary of State, dated Sept. 29, 1857:

SIR: It is currently reported that the ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala have asked for the active interposition of the United States for the purpose of preventing me and my companions from returning to Nicaragua. This request, it is further said, is based on the assumption that I have violated, or intend to violate, the neutrality laws of the United States.

The want of all official intercourse between the Government of the United States and that of Nicaragua, will, I hope, be a sufficient excuse for my addressing you on the faith of a public report. But the rumor comes in such a form that I am satisfied the ministers of Guatemala and Costa Rica have attempted to dishonor the Republic of Nicaragua in the eyes of the United States; and I am further convinced of this fact by a decree of President MORA, dated at San José on the 7th August, last, and ordered to be communicated to the diplomatic force generally.

The Ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala attempt to humiliate Nicaragua by presenting themselves to the United States as her protectors and guardians. In behalf of the Republic, of which I claim to be the rightful and lawful executive, I protest most earnestly against this assumption on the part of Costa Rica and Guatemala, and ask that the Government of the United States will not permit itself to be influenced by such pretensions on the part of these two Central American powers. On the contrary, it is to be hoped that the United States will, by its conduct, assert and vindicate the independence of its sister republic—the sovereign State of Nicaragua.

It is my duty further to say that the people of Nicaragua have not consented to the military authority at present exercised over them by the agents of Costa Rica and Guatemala; and that they therefore cannot be held responsible for any interference of these latter States in the administration of the municipal affairs of your Government. Conceiving that the ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala cannot justify any suggestion they may make to the United States concerning the execution of its own acts of Congress, I desire to relieve Nicaragua from any responsibility for such officious and intermeddling.

So far as any violation on my part is concerned, I deny the charge with scorn and indignation. Having been received in the United States, when forced for a time to leave Nicaragua, I have, in all respects, been obedient to its laws. And permit me to assure you that I shall not so far forget my duty, as an officer of Nicaragua, as to violate the laws of the United States while enjoying the rights of hospitality within its limits.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
WILLIAM WALKER.

HON. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State for the United States of North America.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Oct. 15 to Oct. 22, 1857.

New-York—A. Van Bergen, W. F. Buckley, D. Le Roy, J. B. Windle, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwell, E. S. West and lady, John Lowery and lady, J. A. Lowery, R. H. Dixey, C. H. Parsalls, W. H. W. Barton, Geo. Barlow, E. S. Gale and family, Mr. and Miss Thompson, A. H. Beem, J. A. Thomas. Virginia—R. D. Ward. California—Dr. Praslow. Massachusetts—H. Hubbell. Pennsylvania—John W. Griggs, L. R. Francine, E. Maher, E. R. Robinson. Connecticut—B. H. Toquet, John Olmstead and family. Michigan—F. J. B. Crane and wife. Florida—J. J. Griffin, W. J. Gunn.

ANOTHER BALTIMORE MURDER.—A young American named THOMAS PIERCE, belonging on the Point, was instantly killed last evening at the house of CATHARINE SHRIVER, on Caroline-street, near Lancaster. He with another man and two women were sitting at a table playing cards, the door leading from the street to the room being slightly ajar. While here amusing themselves, the assassin approached the door, and fired three shots, each taking effect in the head of PIERCE, killing him instantly. The body of the deceased was conveyed to the Eastern District Station-house, where a jury of inquest was summoned. At an early hour this morning three men were observed going out the York road under suspicious circumstances. One of the party had a carpet bag and a bundle supposed to contain changes of clothes. Two of the company shortly after returned, and stopped at KING's restaurant near the Belair market, where they breakfasted, and where they were arrested by Sergeant COOK and Officer PRYOR on the charge of aiding in the escape of the murderer of PIERCE. Their names are AUGUSTUS LUTZ and JAMES MCGUIGAN, members of the club known as the "Double Pumps," a party politically antagonistical to the club to which the deceased belonged. They were put back to await an examination.—*Baltimore Patriot, Saturday.*

AUTUMN.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

I.

Now Autumn lies in thought beneath
Her scarlet tents, by valley streams;
Or idly strays, among the hills,
Within her gold and purple dreams.
Behold on husker sit entranced,
The half-stripped ear within his hands;
While he who went to gather fruits,
With empty basket musing stands!

II.

And yet I fear this queenly dress
Of Autumn's hides a breaking heart:
A subtle sorrow fills her songs,
And e'en her smiles a grief impart.
Nor can she always smile and sing:
I found her weeping in the wood
But yesterday; and nightly hear
Her sobbing in the solitude.

III.

O seek no more to hide thy grief!
Weep out, sad maid! We know it all!
Thy splendid robes were wrought by Death,
And soon will be thy tattered pall!
Weep out! weep out! We all will weep!
A common cause for tears is ours:—
This flight of birds; this fall of leaves:
This loss of all the fondled flowers!

IV.

We'll weep with thee till thou art gone;
Then lay these wither'd wreaths beside
Dear gifts from other vanished hands,
And sob: *Another friend hath died!*
And when we take the Winter feast,
We'll sigh, and wish thee here again
To hand us fruits from tree and vine,
And pick us nuts, in wood and glen.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, October, 1857.

BADEN BADEN.

The Watering Places of Germany—Springs of Baden Baden—Gambling, &c.

BADEN BADEN, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857.

At the commencement of the season German society predominates at the watering places of the Rhine. They commence to arrive at the end of May. In June the Russian and Dutch arrive, welcomed on bended knees by the *croupiers* of the *rouge-et-noir* as the harbingers of a season of joy and plenteousness—to the banks. The French and the Parisians—two distinct classes, you will observe—never forsake their country till the heat of July chases them out, in the very height of the season. The English and the Americans go and come continually, obeying no law of time or season. But the Russians predominate. The wounds of the late war are cicatrized or cicatrizing; the boyards' three years' confinement within their own frontier, and the new Czar's liberality in granting leave of absence, give an impetus to Russian travel heretofore unknown. The Americans muster larger forces this year at Baden than have been before observed—I mean of fixed residents. With the Russians they stand unrivaled in point of female beauty: these two countries monopolizing all the admiration. But the Russian ladies have the advantage, here, of long, high-sounding titles, while ours must be content with their plain Smiths and Browns.

The rapidity with which Baden Baden has arisen to the position of the first watering place of Europe is remarkable. The town, it is true, existed in the time of the Romans, and was till the seventeenth century the residence of the Margraves. But it is not its history that people go there in search of; it suffices to pass but a few hours in the midst of the elegant population that take possession of the place during the summer months, to convince one that among the various attractions that draw to Baden so many visitors, its ancient origin and history occupy them the least.

On the hill above the town is situated the crumbling ruins of an old castle; but it is only visited for the fine breakfasts that are to be had there, and the view of the valley of the Oos. Then there is another castle lower down, called the new castle, which was built, however, in the fourteenth century, and is now occupied by the Grand Duke of Baden as a Summer residence. This palace contains in its underground structure a series of dungeons that, one would suppose, the present occupant, for the honor of his predecessors, would hide from the eyes of the present generation. Notwithstanding the warnings of the guide-book we had the courage to visit these subterranean horrors. The man who has charge of the palace takes a candle in his hand and gives to the party another. We follow him down a flight of steps in one of the towers to some ante-chambers in the rock that look like kitchens. Then we arrive in a large room, which was undoubtedly an ancient Roman bath. Its form indicates sufficiently its use. From this room, which is large and derives a small modicum of light from the ante-rooms, we pass into total darkness, and after passing through a long, irregular and narrow passage, hewn out of solid rock, and which was evidently not made in the days of crinoline, or at least for the use of crinolines, judging from the difficulties of certain members of our party, we arrived in the first of the prisoners' cells. These were perhaps a dozen in number, including a torture-room, a judgment hall, and an *oubliette*, where the prisoners were dropped into forgetfulness and eternity. The cells, or holes rather, were variously shaped, and as irregular in direction as in size and shape. They seemed to have been dug in whatever direction the rock was softest. Such dungeons as these must have been a disgrace even to the age and the civilization in which they were constructed. One of the larger holes had a sort of chimney, through which the prisoners were let down into the cells by a windlass. This chimney, in looking up from below, seemed about sixty feet high, and commenced in one of the towers of the castle. It was funnel-shaped at the bottom, so that it was impossible to climb up into it after being once dropped from the basket. The torture-room still shows its iron rings and hooks in the wall, to which prisoners were attached for the inquisition. The judgment hall is the largest of this suite of underground horrors, and has a stone bench on one side. At the end there was a hole through which the judges descended in a manner not understood by the prisoners. They had, in fact, an easy retreat in case of necessity. From the tribunal hall there is a narrow passage leading to the *oubliette*. This *oubliette* is a well two hundred feet deep, filled with spikes, and having at the bottom a slope connecting with a reservoir of water. Over the top of the well was a trap-door, and fixed in the wall over this a figure of the Virgin. Prisoners were led up to this figure and ordered to kiss it. As they applied their lips to the Virgin the trap fell and they were launched to a certain death on the edges of the spikes far below. Kissing the Virgin under such circumstances, was but a meagre allowance of absolution to the poor unfortunates who had fallen under the wrath of the Margraves of the castle; but one can conceive that they wished to keep the time and mode of death a secret from the condemned men, and thus a snatch of a kiss at a wooden figure over the very mouth of the yawing gulf, was all they could afford. The inventor of this horrible mode of death did not, perhaps, think of the sacrilege of placing the Virgin Mary as a lure and as the presiding angel over [illegible]. We stood over this well, *on a good stout plank, firmly fixed at each end*, took one look down into the dark hole, and then fled the place.

The only other building of interest belonging to ancient Baden is the parish church, mostly destroyed during the wars of the seventeenth century, but restored again, and containing the tombs of the Margraves of Baden since the fifteenth century. The Catholic religion predominates, and it is only since 1803 that Protestants could obtain the right of residence here.

But these are buildings rarely visited by travelers. The great point of attraction is the new part of the town: the Conversation-House, or *Kursaal*, and the *Trinkaall*, or gallery for the water-drinkers. Baden Baden may well pride itself on the beauty and elegance of its Conversation-House; there is no German King or Prince who walks through more artistically-modeled halls, or more sumptuous furniture, than those of the Conversation-House. The *Trinkaall*, near by, is a fine specimen of architecture, but is quite recent. The Conversation-House was built about twenty years ago by M. BENAZET, senior, a grand artist seignor. His son, M. EDWARD BENAZET, an elegant and accomplished man, (with whom we had the pleasure of riding in the railway train,) left a governmental post at Strasbourg at his father's death in 1848, to continue the work commenced by his father at Baden. He has made of the place the Summer rendezvous for the world's notabilities, an aristocratic Mecca, an oasis for travelers in traversing the desert called the world. Balls, concerts, theatrical representations, by the first artists of Paris, are offered by subscription to his guests. But to these every one does not enter M. BENAZET is circumspect in choosing his guests. To the grand ball of the *kursaal*, and to the gaming-tables, every one is free to enter, with the only prohibition that gentlemen must take their hats off, and must choose some other place to blow their brains out, so as not to disturb the players; but to the elegant ball and concert rooms, it is quite a different affair. There, ball-room etiquette is required, and all doubtful company is excluded. The species *Ciche*, no matter how elegant or well-behaved, is inexorably stopped at the threshold. The sovenirs of *Mabille*, or the reminiscences of the *Closerie des Lilas*, would find themselves oddly out of place in the saloon Louis XIV., or the saloon of Flowers, at the *kursaal*.

It is at Baden Baden that one sees diseased eccentrics. It is here that people bring their fantasies to be cured—not more the disease than the fantasy. One of the commonest cures sought at these waters is that of sterility, for Baden Baden has also its reputation for fecundating qualities. The owners of springs in every part of Europe find that to draw well their spring must have some reputation in this way. Thus to enumerate the different springs which pössess this quality, and to recount the rivalries of the fecundating naïads, would form an amusing chapter.

Thus the Sauveniare spring at Spa has long enjoyed a reputation for the cure of sterility, and the number of women who make the pilgrimage annually to this spring for that purpose, is, according to Dr. JAMES' book, enormous. It is salutary only upon the condition that the woman (or girl) while she drinks the water, will place her foot in the print of that of St. REMACLE, and repeat nine days in succession the same ceremony. This latter is only the ornament of the legend, but few women omit it.

At Ems there is a spring of which the poet GERNING sings the praises, and who pretends that AGRIPPINA, the wife of GERMANICUS, after drinking of this water, became the mother of CALIGULA—a most melancholy honor for the fecundating spring of Ems.

Not far from here are the waters of Schlangenbad, from which, according to Dr. FENNER, "you come out rejuvenated like a phœnix; youth becomes more brilliant and beautiful, old age finds a new vigor." Schlangenbad is the fountain of youth of the borders of the Rhine. In these baths one falls in love with one's self. By an optical effect the blue tint of the mineral water brings into relief the whiteness of the skin, to such an extent that those who have already a white skin look like alabaster. Of course the ladies are here in a great majority.

At Plombières there is a warm spring called *Le Trou du Capucin*, which has so great a renown, that the Emperor this year laid there in person the foundation-stone of a new bathing establishment. Formerly women came from a great distance to this spring. The King STANISLAUS brought his grand-daughters, princesses of France, daughters of LOUIS XV., to this spring, but they did not take the treatment.

The spring called *La Reinette*, at Forges, claims the honor of having contributed to the birth of the grand LOUIS XIV. LOUIS XIII., ANN of Austria and the Cardinal RICHELIEU passed a season there in 1633. Here is a fact for such of you as know the intimate history of these three individuals. The people of Forges pretend that Queen VICTORIA visited their springs in secret during the visit she made to LOUIS PHILIPPE at the neighboring chateau d'Eu soon after her marriage to Prince ALBERT. It is not improbable.

But to return to Baden Baden. After watching a long time the gaming tables, one sees that, after all, for the man, and especially for the woman that *must* play, these tables offer many and important advantages. Certainly they would not be tolerated thus publicly as the chief and principal attraction of an elegant society in England or the United States. But since the gambler is a gambler, be he rich or poor, in spite of the prohibitions of the law, the German people ask why not regulate gaming by law and make it public?

Thus, their customers are mostly found among those who have money to lose,—men who have arrived at the age of reason. Cheating is never practiced, and the player's mind is at ease on this score. A certain chance, it is true, rests in favor of the bank, but the player knows it, and "takes the responsibility." With twenty francs you may have the pretension, that is to say, you are free to try to gain an enormous sum, which lies before you, and which you are sure to be paid if you gain it; while with another player your gains are often reduced to the honor alone of gaining. Here, if you gain, you do not have the remorse of having ruined a friend, or of constraining a man in need. You are not exposed to the most disagreeable of all quarrels, the quarrel of the gaming table, because here there is never a quarrel. You are never the subject of suspicion by a prolonged good luck, as in an ordinary game. Before the *impersonal* individual who controls the bank, you do not fear to be playing in bad company. You cannot pass the night at play, since the *Kursaal* closes at eleven o'clock. But, perhaps, better than all, you never lose more than you have in your pockets, you cannot stake your paper, nor your railroad stock, nor your houses or farms, nor the patrimony of your wife or children, since no man's word is taken at the table. The banker knows nobody: he knows only the money thrown before him.

What do we see on the contrary in the gambling-hells of England or the United States? There men give way to their passions, and ruin themselves and their families; cheating is the rule and not the exception, and liquor steps in to add its terrible influence to evil. The moralists in Europe, as you know, believe that, for all the passions, it is wiser to adopt a safety-valve by which may escape the excesses of an energy otherwise threatening to the peace of the family. Has not Germany, in the establishment of these immense casinos for well-regulated gambling, found the best of all the safety-valves for this particular passion?

These are European ideas, certainly not my own; and you will see in them the explanation of the respectability of the gambling-tables of the German watering-places. Here, as I look around this principal table at the *kursaal* of Baden Baden, I can point out to you names that ought to make anything in which they would engage respectable; but it is difficult to accord them that position here. It is a question, indeed, whether the example set by these distinguished men to the novices who have never yet risked a Napoleon on the double zero, is not the worst feature of these public games.

MALAKOFF.

HASSABO.

I said that we heard the growling of the lions of Saboa coming down the Nile. It was a night of exceeding beauty and glory. I have before said that my favorite seat in the day time was on the kitchen at the forward end of the boat. But at night it was different. On the cabin deck there was a sofa, cushioned softly; and on that I lay at night, rolled up if it were cold, but generally with only my Syrian cloak around me, looking up at the stars of Egypt. That night, late as it was, I could not sleep, and so, after the others had disappeared in their respective rooms, I sat myself down to think of the ancient splendor of the Valley of Lions, and gradually falling back in my seat, I was at length lying down under the blue sky, and the voices of the angry villagers died away far up the stream. For a half hour the men pulled steadily at the oars, and then, laying them in, stowed themselves in all manner of curious heaps about the forward deck, and sank into that deep sleep that characterizes the Arabs, while the boat swept on with the current, her head now up, now down the stream, now east, now west, and only the dark form of HASSABO, the Nubian pilot, was visible above the deck. He stood firm at his post, holding the tiller; and I could see his quick black eye flashing like a star as he watched the shore and the river.

HASSABO was a native of a small village a few miles below Assouan. He was a tall, slightly-framed Nubian, black as ink, but with well cut features, and a keen, intelligent look that was fully up to the mark of any first officer I have ever seen on a Yankee schooner. Not that he was as quick or as sharp as a Yankee. Not a bit of it. But he looked so, and if he had been educated in Connecticut he would have been so. As it was, he was the most reliable man on the boat, and the Reis having been in disgrace long ago, he was virtually the Captain.

There was a touch of romance about him. I saw that soon after I left Cairo, and I was given to talking with him when the opportunity occurred, for I found no small amount of information about the river stowed away in his shaven skull.

"HASSABO," I said, in a low voice.

"Ya, Howaggi," was the inquiring response. My Arabic was not worth mentioning, and HASSABO never knew a word of English till we taught him to say "good morning," and there his acquisitions ended. But I had acquired a knack of understanding the signs which they used very ably, and with my half dozen Arabic words to ask questions, and my ability to understand some others, I could maintain a tolerable conversation with them.

"Have you a wife, HASSABO?"

"I? No, Howaggi."

"How is that? Why not?"

HASSABO sighed, and looked down on the deck. I turned over on my sofa and looked at him, and thereby he understood that I waited for an answer. At length it came. He talked slowly at first, then vehemently, and I lay and listened. I translated what he said somewhat in this wise:

When HASSABO was a boy he was very much like other boys. The world produces not dissimilar specimens of humanity in different parts of its rugged surface. Here was a boy like the son of a poor farmer in America, born to poverty, but born with some degree of hope beyond the small circle of his home—beyond the hills that inclosed the narrow valley of the Nile. Why not? Is there any reason why an Egyptian boy should have less ambition now than had one who led the armies of the valley across the mountains of Syria and up to the summits of Lebanon? Not such, however, was the ambition of HASSABO. No dreams of power or pomp of arms—no thought of gorgeous halls and Aladdin palaces haunted his waking thoughts or sleeping fancies. Sometimes, he said, there did come into his brain a strange, wild vision. He could not describe it. He did not understand it himself. He only remembered that when a passing boat brought news to the village of the splendor of IBRAHIM PACHA'S career, he had a strange impulse to go with him to the ends of the earth, and he went. For days and weeks he floated down the ancient river on a loaded boat, and at last reached Cairo and saw the armies of the great warrior preparing for the Syrian campaign.

I did not fully understand in what capacity HASSABO went to Syria. It was not as a soldier; perhaps it was as servant to some officer of the army. Enough that when the triumphant march took place through the Holy Land he went along the way. It was strange to hear him speak so carelessly of places that I was longing to set foot in. It was new to lie down and hear a man talk of Jerusalem, and the plains of Holy Land, naming them indeed by Arab names, but names that I had already learned well, and talking of them only as illustrating the swift career of the great son of MOHAMMED ALI.

It was at the village of Jenin on the plain of Jezreel that the Nubian boy lost his heart. She was a star, that Syrian girl, and to him as unapproachable as any star that shines above us. They were there some weeks, and he often saw her at the well—the spring that gushes out so gloriously from its long covered passage in the very centre of the place. He would sit there hours to see her but a moment. He had never seen the faces of women before. They had no hesitation in permitting his glance there, his gaze, and, in fact, the tall dark-eyed girl learned, with a girl's quickness, to look for his admiration, and rejoiced in lashing the poor Nubian boy with her quick eyes and smiles.

It would seem too much like a love story were I to tell you of his writhings under that delicious torture. It was enough for him to learn that she was a *Nazarene*, one of the despised and hated followers of Christ, (known to this day as *Nazara*,) to feel the impossibility of calling her his wife even were he other than a poor Nubian. He was a Mussulman, believing in God and Mohammed, and he would die such, poor though he was, but for her he felt that he could deny the Prophet and forfeit heaven, were that of any avail.

Again I say why not? That Nubian boy's heart was made in the same mould with Adam's, the same with mine and yours. It beat to the same time that the first heart learned in the warm walks of Eden, to the same pulsations that were once answered by the throbbing breast of Eve. He loved as men have always loved, poor or rich, and like many (how many!) he loved in vain. Alas the day!

It was not the old story—it was far worse. It was a half-muttered tale of horrible outrage, terrible wrong. He knew little about it himself: the end he knew. He woke from a dream of madness and found himself standing over the dead body of his superior, and the fair but lifeless form of his Syrian girl. Her soul had fled from her polluted body, and he had avenged her wrong with his own life. He was seized, bound, beaten till life was well nigh gone, and then escaped and crawled back a weary way to the sea coast, and—he scarcely knew how—found himself in Egypt. There again he was apprehended; but by chance an appeal to IBRAHIM PACHA in person, as he rode through the streets, resulted in his discharge and freedom. He had been a sailor on the river ever since. He was not married—he did not wish to be yet—perhaps he might some day—and at this point in his story the boat brought up with a short jerk on a sand-bank. HASSABO sprang to his helm, and shouted to wake up HASSAN SHELALEE, who was the responsible pilot above the first cataract. The men were overboard in a few moments, and the usual scene ensued, a great deal of shouting, an immense deal of swearing, (for Mussulmen swear like troopers, though travelers are given to calling their numerous exclamations very devout, which consist of compounds of the name of God,) and a little lifting, at length she floated, and all were silent again, and I gathered my cloak around me and sank quietly to sleep.

The wind was blowing a gale up the river in the morning, and finding that it was of no use to try drifting down, we laid the boat up at the shore, and went up into the mountains for a day's shooting. It is somewhat remarkable that the Arab boatmen have never learned how to rig a boat so as to beat down stream against the wind. The current is strong, but a drift is the only possible plan for going North when all the winds blow from that direction.

We had poor success in shooting. Nubia is miserably destitute of game. A few rabbits in the mountains, and a few gazelles seen far off and inaccessible, are all that we find off from the river. Toward evening the wind had lulled, and we drifted down to Maharaka, where stands a ruin, or where lie the ruins of a temple that once stood here. It appears to have been built on the sand, for the south wall has fallen out bodily, and lies as it fell. Greek inscriptions are cut on many of the stones, and Christian paintings here remain in some comparative perfection. On the wall of a ruined building near this, is a sculpture of a female under a tree. It is peculiar for its very modern look. It would answer for a lady of Elizabethan times, nor would any one dream of its being Isis under the sacred fig-tree.

The whole of Nubia between the two cataracts abounds in ruined temples, and the traveler could pass weeks in dropping his boat along from one to another, and wandering through their strange halls and chambers. It was late one evening when we reached Dakkeh, and we were here till the moon rose calmly and grandly on the stately Propylon. I wished to perfect sketches of some of these scenes, to exhibit to friends, but I have them only in memory now. That was one that I much desired to preserve. Imagine a deep gloom hanging over a ruined temple. The stars look down into an open court on a solitary American who, with torches held by a half dozen Arabs, is copying the strange figures of the Harper of Dakkeh, on the doorway of the temple. All is profound silence. The torches gleam on dusky faces of Nubians who look in half awake wonderment while the work goes on. The moon rises and silvers this scene. A few moments more and it is over. The moonlight falls in the lonesome court of the temple. The Nubians have disappeared in their low huts. A boat drops silently down the dreamy Nile in the moon's soft rays and the silence of ages again rests on the temple.

There are a hundred, a thousand such scenes as these that I much wish to possess on canvas, but which I must be content to endeavor to retain in my memory.

The Suicide of Mr. Fernando Wood.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis, (Democratic.)

MR. FERNANDO WOOD has given himself, as a candidate for reëlection, the rudest blow that he could receive. Like all men exclusively preoccupied with personal designs, he has taken the wrong road, while he believed he was making a short cut for the attainment of his object. The astrologer in the fable who, walking with his eyes fixed on the heavens, stumbled into a well, is here again reënacted.

Until now verbosity and audacity have so marvellously helped Mayor WOOD, that he has come at last to regard the citizens of New-York as a vile herd, of which he can always be certain with a few sounding words. Seeing that neither his action in the Police affair, nor his invariably false promises, nor his scandalous thirst for power can open the eyes of his blind partisans he thinks that henceforth he can do anything, and that every phrase that falls from his prophetic lips will be received by the crowd as the words of an Evangelist. At the present moment he should have an inkling that he has counted without his host, and that he runs great risk of being obliged to count a second time.

Assuredly the famous message in relation to the purchase of 50,000 barrels of flour, was only intended by its author as a deceptive bait to feed the popular weakness. In making an eloquent address to "the classes which have nothing" at the expense of "the classes which have everything," the wealthy, the very wealthy Mr. WOOD believed that he might enjoy his innocent pastime without fear of rebuke. It never entered into his imagination that people would regard these metaphors, borrowed from the commonest specimens of electioneering oratory, as serious; above all, he never expected that the working-classes, his docile plaything during the last three years, would seize this inflated ball at the rebound, and would return it to him charged with exactions and menaces. Moreover, it is curious to note how he now finds himself taken at disadvantage by an occurrence that he himself, and he only, has provoked.

Public manifestations are always serious, and profoundly to be regretted, especially when any unreasoning passion is called into play for an object materially impossible. But, under present circumstances, the popular demonstrations, of which we have given an account, have had, at least, one good tendency. After witnessing Mr. WOOD grow pale and stammer before the urgent demands and the excited language of the committee of unemployed workingmen; after seeing his pompous protestations of sympathy narrowed down to the ordinary mode of petitioning the Common Council, the men, who had the weakness to believe in him, can now measure the extent of their illusion. From that moment the glory that, in the eyes of the credulous, encircled the brow of the Mayor of New-York was dispelled, leaving the pure and simple reality—that is to say an ambitious vulgarian, a charlatan, who seeks to make political capital even out of public misfortunes.

For our part, we can only thank Mr. WOOD for unmasking himself. We have always expressed our opinions freely on his pretended devotion to popular interests and the municipal franchise. But he himself has just done more than we have ever been able to say to exhibit himself in his true colors to the people.

Queries in which all are Interested.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you know everything, please tell me and the public, whether a milkman can lawfully sell me what he calls and charges as a quart of milk, when there are only three quarters of a quart?

Can a grocer lawfully sell me what he calls a gallon of molasses, when there is only three-fourths of a gallon?

In other words, can a milkman, or a grocer, or any body else, lawfully cheat me in the quantity of an article he sells me?

If he pleads that he only practices a cheat that is customary with his craft, will that exonerate him before the law?

If this cheating is illegal, is it so only as a wrong to the purchaser, or is there some statute which punishes such rascality as a public wrong?

An answer will much oblige one of the thousands in this City who are daily swindled by

SHORT MEASURE.

A STRIKE OF IRISHMEN AT HARTFORD.—It has been found necessary, by the officers at the Railroad Dépôt in Asylum-street, to reduce the pay of the workmen on the wood trains 20 per cent., and the laborers were offered, yesterday, 50 cents a day. A large force of them—Irishmen, all—were ready to go to work at the old rates, but they refused to submit to the 20 per cent. off—and the result was that the "wood train" yesterday was manned chiefly by Yankees, who were willing to earn half a dollar rather than lie idle and earn nothing. To-day the wood train was made up entirely of Americans, most of them mechanics of various trades, who have the good sense to take a job at half a dollar, rather than do nothing.—*Hartford Times, Saturday.*

Secretary Marcy and [illegible]

In a recent political speech, at Newburyport, Mass., Gen. CUSHING made the following remarks in reply to a statement of Mr. BANKS, that "the counsels of Mr. MARCY would have prevented all the trouble growing out of the Kansas question, if he had not been overruled by President PIERCE:"

My friends, Mr. MARCY was my daily associate, officially and personally, for the space of four years, and his memory is dear to me. He was a son of Massachusetts, and his name should be cherished by every member of the Commonwealth. I cannot, in your presence, allow the suggestion of Mr. BANKS to pass without notice.

Yet my relation to the subject is a delicate one. The advice which a member of the Cabinet gives to the President, either separately or in the presence of his colleagues, is confidential. It is a privileged communication by law; that is, the Supreme Court have decided, in the case of Marbury *vs.* Madison, that a member of the Cabinet cannot be required to disclose such things in a court of justice. Nay, it has come, and justly, to be a point of honor, that no member of the Cabinet, nor even the President himself, is to disclose what occurs in consultation with, or advice to, the President. Matters of this nature become public only when they reach the stage of an official act of the Government.

Thus, it is not proper for me to state of my own knowledge what advice Mr. MARCY gave President PIERCE. I can say nothing except that which is of public notoriety, or which exists in such form as to be capable of public notoriety. And the facts in this case are so far notorious, that the marvel is how Mr. BANKS, or any body else possessed of the same means, should fall into the errors of fact, or the errors of inference from suppressed facts, which he has committed regarding the respective relation of Mr. MARCY and of President PIERCE to the question of Kansas.

By the Constitution, the executive form of the United States is vested in the President. But he cannot of himself do all the supreme executive business of the Government. Hence, the Constitution supposes that he has Cabinet Ministers, Heads of Departments, to advise him, to act for him, to administer, under him, the affairs of the Government.

At the foundation of the Government, these Cabinet Ministers were four, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General. They constituted the Cabinet of WASHINGTON. A fifth, the Secretary of the Navy, was added in the time of JOHN ADAMS. The Postmaster-General was taken into the Cabinet by JACKSON. And a seventh Department, that of the Interior, with its Secretary, was created by a law which went into effect on the accession of TAYLOR. And so things now stand.

Of these departments of the Executive Government, the duties are partly defined by law, and partly by orders, general or special, of the President. For he is the Executive; and they are his Ministers or Secretaries.

At first, what is now the Department of State was called the Department of Foreign Affairs. After it came to be called the Department of State, it was made the depository of much of the miscellaneous business of the Government. Thus, at the accession of President PIERCE, the Secretary of State conducted the correspondence in foreign affairs; superintended the appointment of foreign Ministers and Consuls; kept the statute-rolls; kept the great seal, and affixed it to official papers; superintended the administration of the Territories; superintended the investigation of applications for pardon; superintended the appointments of a legal nature, as judges, attorneys and marshals; and, in addition to all that, he, like the other Ministers, conducted any miscellaneous correspondence or other business, which might be specially required of him by the President.

These duties, even the ordinary ones enumerated, are, as you perceive, of a very miscellaneous and a very onerous nature. Foreign affairs are quite enough duty for one Secretary. Mr. MARCY saw this when he entered on the duties of his office, and proceeded to consult the Attorney-General, the legal adviser of the Government, on the subject. They agreed to counsel the President to transfer, from the office of the Secretary of State to that of the Attorney-General, three great branches of the public business—pardons, legal appointments, and such legal correspondence of any of the Departments as its head might see fit. Thus if the President, or the Secretary of State, or the Posmaster-General, choose to offer any matter of legal correspondence, arising in their Departments, to the Attorney-General, it was part of his duty to take charge of it. And thus it happened that in questions of foreign relations, such as the Enlistment question, the Neutrality question, and others. the correspondence came out of the office of the Attorney-General, that occurring, not as many persons supposed, and as on more than one occasion, public journals erroneously inferred and injuriously imputed, by the voluntary act of the Attorney-General, but by the special request in each case, generally in writing, of the Secretary of State. In all these ways, and especially in the matter of pardons and legal appointments, the duties of the Attorney-General were doubled, and those of the Secretary of State so far forth diminished,—leaving to the latter, in substance, foreign affairs, the custody of the great seal and the laws, and the administration of the territories.

And so, during the Administration of President PIERCE, Mr. MARCY administered the Territory of Kansas. He issued the instructions to the successive Governors; he received their official letters; he addressed official letters to them; and it was a part of his particular duty to keep in his mind the current of affairs in that Territory; and, when asked, or without being asked, to give advice thereon to the President. In a word, Mr. MARCY conducted, officially, and by instructions and acts issued from his office and bearing his signature, the relations of the United States with Kansas, just as fully, and in the same way, as he did the relations of the United States with Great Britain.

The hypothesis of Mr. BANKS assumes, in the first place, that Mr. MARCY is to have the credit of the negotiation with Great Britain to the complete exclusion of the President, and that the President is to have the blame of the conduct of the affairs of Kansas, to the complete exclusion of Mr. MARCY. That hypothesis is altogether gratuitous, not warranted by any facts, and contrary to reason. Either the President directs and is responsible for praise or blame in both branches of business, or he does not direct, and praise or blame attaches to Mr. MARCY. There is no escape from that dilemma, as a general presumption.

Mr. BANKS contradicts this general presumption. What authority has he for the contradiction? I know of none. But his hypothesis then proceeds to assume, in the second place, that the affairs of Kansas were misconducted, to the degree of producing all the troubles which Mr. PIERCE'S Administration had entailed upon the nation? What? Did Mr. MARCY remain at the head of his Department three years while its business continued to be thus misconducted? Did he stay in the Cabinet while his advice was permanently disregarded? Did he, from day to day, sign and send off instructions and letters for the government of Kansas which were, in his judgment, prejudicial to the public interests, entailing troubles on the country and dishonor on the Administration? I say no, gentlemen; that is impossible, morally impossible, monstrously impossible. It is totally incompatible with the premises of the high worth of Mr. MARCY. To aver it, is to affix an indelible stigma on his memory. As a man of honor, as an upright and conscientious man, he could not have remained in the Department and the Cabinet, a mere mechanical instrument, like a copying clerk, signing and issuing orders, executing measures, carrying out a policy which his conscience disapproved, and which was imposed on him by the mere will of the President. I say this is impossible, and cannot be. Mr. BANKS falls into the same fallacious misconception here in regard to Mr. MARCY as he did in Faneuil Hall, when speaking of Mr. GUTHRIE, and the falsely alleged difference of opinion between him and President PIERCE as to the tariff. In each case, while professing to censure the President, and to applaud the Secretary, he in fact imputes the most criminal violation of duty and honor on the part of the Secretary. That is to say, he errs alike in his premises and conclusions.

Miscellaneous Items.

Captain McKibbon, the oldest pilot in the port of Mobile, was killed on Tuesday last, in a most frightful manner. He was on board the *Colonel Clay*, which was conveying the mails and passengers for New-York to the *Quaker City*, and was walking across the upper deck, by some accident he fell over the spot where the crank was in full play. In a moment his head was severed from his body, and by the next revolution of the shaft one arm was cut off, and the entire body torn and mutilated in the most shocking manner.

The "Home for the Fallen," a benevolent institution, established in Boston, for the reformation of inebriates, has been in operation three months, and in that time has reclaimed 300 persons. Semi-weekly temperance meetings are held, besides religious services. Joseph Story is President.

An American Medical [illegible]—Interesting [illegible]

There was a discussion in the Academy of Medicine, at Paris, last August, upon the passage of tubes into the windpipe, technically on catheterism of the larynx and trachea. This operation was two years ago discussed by the Academy of Medicine in this City, having been brought before them by a paper upon the subject, read by Dr. HORACE GREEN. In the paper he announced the fact that catheters could be passed into the trachea, and injections thrown through them into the bronchial tubes, citing cases which had been under his care and subjected to this treatment. The discussion in Paris arose from the presentation of a memoir to the Academy by M. LOISEAU, the lengthy title of which was: "A simple and very easy method of entering the air-passages in order to cauterize them, or to extract false membranes, to dilate the glottis, to introduce substances used in the treatment of croup, either in the form of liquid or in powder, and finally to take the place of tracheotomy." This was referred to M. M. TROUSSEAU and BLACHE, and their report was made as above stated. LOISEAU'S plan is to put a large ring between the molar teeth, and thus keeping the jaws apart, he carries through it his finger to the epiglottis, which he draws forward, and then passes the end of the finger between the aryteno-epiglottic folds. It is easy then to pass a tube by the finger into the trachea, and through this tube to throw liquids or powders into the air-passages. Forceps also can be passed in the same way, for the purpose of removing solid bodies that may have been drawn into the windpipe. In Professor TROUSSEAU'S report, he refers to Dr. GREEN'S practice, and gives to M. LOISEAU (whose method is the same except the use of the finger instead of a spatula) the fullest indorsement. This is the more noticeable because it is about a year since TROUSSEAU was reported as having denied that the operation was practicable. The thanks of the Academy were proposed to be given to the author at the close of the reading of the report. M. DEPAUL said that he recommended and described this operation fourteen or fifteen years ago, and that it was not so difficult to introduce a tube in the larynx as M. TROUSSEAU said. He had suggested this operation in cases of apparent death in new-born children, and had proved that it was easy.

In reply, TROUSSEAU said that he acknowledged it was not a difficult operation in new-born children, but in those four or five years old, it is difficult. They cut the cords, displace the pieces of wood, and bite the finger, but with the ring all these difficulties and dangers do not exist. He thought there was no danger from tumefaction of the trachea, as M. DEPAUL had suggested, for nitrate of silver does not produce such effects. He agreed with the opinion, that tracheotomy was better, but as the English physicians and many others reject that operation in croup, he thought this was the next best. M. DEPAUL, however, maintained his ground, and asserted that the operation was easy in adults as well as new-born children, requiring only a certain amount of practice. M. PIORRY spoke of the good effects of the tube in removing mucosities from the trachea. VELPEAU said that he believed the operation recommended by M. LOISEAU is a good one.

Thus at the Academy the operation received the full indorsement of some of the most distinguished men in the medical profession of France. In the journals we find that the editors also approve the operation or speak of it as one likely to be beneficial. Thus, the editor of the *Gazette Medicale*, after speaking of this subject, says "Laryngial cauterization is, then, in this respect (that of acting as a means of cure) much superior to Tracheotomy; experience seems to have already confirmed these theoretical hopes—future experience will say much more of it."

The editor of the *Union Medicale*, says that M. LOISEAU has proved the possibility of curing true croup by this method, but does not seem to have known that Dr. GREEN had proved this some time before.

The editor of the *Gazette Hebdomadaire* says, among other things, "It is seen that this is a repetition (extended and perfected) of the American processes, so much the more remarkable, that it dates, in the knowledge of many persons, from a period when the labors of Dr. H. GREEN were not known in France, and perhaps were not commenced."

It is probable that the feasibility of this operation will now be admitted by the profession on this side of the Atlantic, although it has hitherto been regarded by many as entirely absurd and dangerous. What there is in the air of the ocean to open the eyes of people it is not easy to say, but there is no doubt that the dispassionate judgment of the French Academy will have greater influence than it would if pronounced in America.

We are indebted to the *American Medical Monthly*, for November, for a full report of this discussion.

The Kansas Question—Submission of the Constitution to the Popular Vote.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer

The Nebraska-Kansas act embodies what were intended to be terms of adjustment between the North and South—an agreement between the Free States and the Slave States, that they and we would adhere to the spirit of the Government and the principles of the Constitution; and allow the people of the Territories in all latitudes and in every section to reject or accept Slavery at their own option. So it then follows, as well from the intent of the act under which the Constitution of Kansas is to be framed, as from the principle of popular sovereignty itself, which is the chief element of our political system, *that the Convention should submit the Constitution to the people.* Such a mode of proceeding is not only denied by fairness and justice, by the pledged faith of the North and South, and by the plainest precepts of republicanism; but it is also essential to the interests of the Slave States. If the Constitution is enforced, the South cannot be endangered. Our institutions belong alone to the separate States within which they exist. The Federal Government has no jurisdiction over them. We claim that Slavery is illegal only where it is pronounced to be so by the sovereign people, either already as a State, or when they have prepared a Territory for admission into the Union.

The South must seek shelter, not under the shadow of the General Government, but in the *rights of the States* and the *principles of the Constitution.* And hence, even as a matter of strictly selfish consideration, it would be better for the interests of the Southern people that a dozen new States should be brought into the Union without Slavery, than that the great principle of popular sovereignty should be perverted and destroyed. That principle involves the rights of the States, the security of the South, and the continuance of the confederacy. Let us once abandon that elevated and impregnable position, which we now hold, and we are inevitably undone. Let us once discard the Constitution, as the bulwark behind which we now bid defiance to Abolitionism, and acknowledge the legitimacy of the test which the North submits to us, and we will be provoked from a citadel strong as Gibraltar, to be beaten in unequal contest by an artful and unscrupulous enemy. Let us once say that Slavery shall be circumscribed or extended, cherished or annihilated as the North or South may predominate in the control of the General Government, and we will decide by numerical strength, that which we now claim as a moral and political right, beyond the reach of any other power on earth, than to those to whom it immediately belongs. And yet, to contend that the Constitution of Kansas should not be submitted to the people, it seems to us is to attack this important principle of popular sovereignty with serious significance. Every Southern man would, of course, rejoice to see Kansas come into the Union as a Slave State. *But not unless with the approbation of that people. Let us win fairly, or let us lose.* A new State on our side, in comparison with this principle involved, is absolutely inappreciable in its nothingness. *To force Slavery upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to their wishes, would impair the proud prestige and injure the interests of the Southern people, more than all the Abolitionists ever have done, or ever can do, against our institutions.*

The Cherokee Nation—Message of John Ross.

JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, has sent his Annual Message to the Council. He recommends that particular attention be paid to the School system, and that measures be adopted to cancel the public debt. Of the relations of his people to the Federal Government, he speaks with great earnestness. He says that the encroachments of the United States Courts are the palpable violations of treaty stipulations, while the conduct of Marshals in arresting our citizens upon various pretexts, and even in taking prisoners out of the hands of our officers, is productive of vexation and injustice. Quiet submission to such treatment in one case, (he adds,) is but an encouragement for its repetition in another. If our political rights are of any value, they should be zealously maintained, and no violation of them be permitted to pass without invoking redress from the United States Government, which is pledged for our protection. As intimately connected with this subject, you cannot fail to be seriously impressed with the change of policy shown by the United States Government in her dealing with the Indian tribes of Kansas and Nebraska. As an evidence of the dangers with which we ourselves are threatened, I need but refer to the language and sentiments expressed in this regard by the present Governor of Kansas in his inaugural address. Coming from the distinguished source they do, they can but admonish us that the renewal may be at hand of those measures of agitation which but so recently forced us from the homes of our fathers.

Fort Gibson having been abandoned by the United States, it has now become the property of the Nation, and Mr. ROSS proposes that it shall be laid off into town lots, and sold for the benefit of the Nation.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

They Parade the Streets, and Visit the Mayor.

MAYOR WOOD'S SPEECH.

Early Saturday morning the unemployed began to assemble in Tompkins-square. Some of them lay around on the grass, and others stood in knots together, talking over their prospects with doleful looks and frequently with violent expressions. For the most part, however, they spoke good-humoredly of their misfortunes, frequently laughed, and, with the exception of a few who looked really famine-stricken, appeared to have all had something for breakfast. The regular meeting was to have been held at 9½ o'clock, as announced in Saturday's Times, but perhaps an hour before the appointed time, a meeting was organized by Mr. Bowles, who briefly addressed the crowd. After him Mr. Noll mounted the bank by the fountain, and spoke in English and German to those who stood around. He descanted upon the luxuries which the rich men and their families are even now enjoying. They kept their money locked up, shut up their working establishments, and had neither work nor food to give to those who were out of employment. They had the means to help the laboring classes, and they must give them assistance.

Mr. McGuire, one of the committee appointed on Friday to represent the wants of the unemployed and procure assistance from the authorities, lifted up his voice at this stage of the proceedings and said there was no use in haranguing any longer. There was no use in going on this way any longer. He counseled a dispersion. In the course of his remarks he spoke with praise of the course of the *Herald* in everything that related to the workingmen. (A Voice—"Large blossom and little fruit.") There was a good deal of confusion here among the crowd. Mr. Bowles spoke to them and told them to be quiet. They must demand redress in the right form. They must uphold the name of the Empire City. If possible they must act peacefully. Everything must be done quietly and without violence. But what were they to do if they could not obtain assistance in this way? Must they lie down and starve? If they could not obtain work or charity, if the doors were closed against them, should they open them? [Shouts of "We must, we shall."] Mr. McGuire said the best thing they could do was to adjourn; the question was put and declared carried. There was great dissatisfaction among the crowd. Some declared that McGuire was an office-seeker, and that in what he had done he was influenced by political motives. The Committee was denounced; all they wanted, it was said, was to get their names in the papers in connection with the labor-movement. Others said they ought to wait on the Mayor themselves, and not intrust their affairs to such fellows. The loudest dissatisfaction was expressed, and then gradually, in the absence of speakers and leaders, the crowd became quiet, lolled about in little groups, talking among themselves.

John H. Paul presently gathered a portion of the people around him, and began to make a speech. He said he was an American by birth, but not by choice. He sympathized deeply with the foreigners. What did the rich people do to aid their distress? Instead of spending their money for the poor, they went into all sorts of extravagance and excess. He hoped they would bear with him till he got through, and bear with him whatever he said. The working people were accused of spending their money too freely for liquor. People said that instead of laying by a portion of their wages against the time when they were sick or out of employment, they went to the groggeries and bought rum, and thus wasted their means. There was a great deal of truth in it. He knew that a great many of them had done so, and he had done so himself; and if the money that had thus been spent had been laid aside, or devoted to other worthier purposes, the keepers of these rum-shops and corner groggeries would not now go about as they did, clothed in all their pomp of dress. The speaker was frequently interrupted with cries of disapprobation in this part of his address. He continued in this strain till the banner—a piece of board, inscribed,

WORK WE WANT,
OR
BREAD,—

was seen entering the Park. The standard-bearer, and those who were with him, took up a position on another portion of the embankment around the fountain bed, and most of the crowd gathered around this spot.

D. Gordon, a workingman, addressed them. He said they ought to go down to the Park immediately, and lay their case before the Common Council. He himself was a poor man, and had not two cents in his pocket. They were not going to commit any violence. He counseled a quiet and peaceful demonstration. They should pass through the streets in a body and go to the Mayor. Nothing was to be gained by violence. [A Voice—"Let's break into the flour stores!"] There was considerable confusion. The speaker called for "Order," and after it was in a measure restored, proceeded. They should get together as many men as possible, so that they could not be dispersed easily if their appeal was not listened to, and so as to make as big a show as possible. They would call for Mayor Wood; he was man enough to come out and address them. Let him state what his intentions were, and whether he meant what he said. They didn't want temperance—they did not want politics; what they wanted was bread, and bread they would have. [Loud applause.] The action of the Committee in adjourning the meeting was denounced, and the speaker called on all who were willing to speak when they reached the Park, to come forward and enrol themselves as a new Committee. He made a motion that the former Committee be dissolved. It was carried with a loud shout.

A new Committee was then appointed. Their names are:

D. Gordon, Chairman; John M. Bassford, Gregory O'Neil, Patrick Dunn, Peter Donnelly, Thomas Cowley, Henry Roscoe.

All who were going to the Park were called to "fall in," the banner was placed at the head of the column and they began to march towards Seventh-street. But the principal portion of the crowd hung back. Not more than fifty of the whole number present—probably 1,000—joined in the procession. The latter having proceeded a short distance, the leaders caused it to turn about and march back into the midst of the crowd again.

W. Burke spoke to them, exhorting all to join in and go to the Park. There were enough of rich people in the City to help them, but they must make an effort themselves; they should go quietly and peaceably through the streets to the Park and see the Mayor. A Committee was appointed to speak to him, and all that the rest would have to do would be to join in and make the procession as large as possible.

A German named Dessaux spoke in his mother tongue to his countrymen in the crowd, calling on them to go with the rest. They then formed again and started, proceeding across the square to Seventh-street; only a small proportion entered the ranks; many of these left before they reached the end of the round-about route which they took. They proceeded through Seventh, Lewis, Houston, Goerck, Stanton, Mangin, Rivington, Tompkins, Broome, East, Water, Corlaers, Montgomery, South, Wall, Nassau and Beekman streets, to the Park. They were very well-behaved throughout the entire route, and made no demonstrations against anybody, declaring their intention to break no law but only to seek the assistance which they needed. People along the route lined the windows, workmen in the foundries and factories rushed to the doors to look at their unemployed comrades. The latter, addressing every one whom they met that was dressed in the garb of a laboring man, called upon him to fall in. "If you want work or bread," they shouted, "come with us!" But they picked up no stragglers on the route. They manifested no bitterness to those who refused to join them. They met a man walking with a pipe in an opposite direction. "Come along," cried they." "No," said he, bluntly, and that was the end of it. They were going their way; he was permitted to go his. There were not more than fifty of them in the line when they entered the Park.

When the procession arrived at the City Hall, it consisted of about hundred men. One-half pushed to the Mayor's Office with the Committee. When they appeared, the doors were closed as soon as possible, but not until nearly all were inside. They remained outside the bar, and for a time there was no progress made. Finally the Committee made known their business to the Mayor's doorkeeper, and they were admitted inside the gate. There again they were obliged to wait, as the Mayor gave orders that those desiring to see him, who had been there prior to the arrival of the unemployed, should be shown in first. At last five of the seven were admitted. Mr. Dieson, who was to report to the German portion of the meeting, was not admitted. The reason given by the doorkeeper was that he had told the Mayor there were but five. He did not appear to imagine that as the blunder was his, it was his duty to correct it, and give the others an opportunity of performing their part of the duty assigned to them. The consultation was private—the reporters were refused admittance. When the Committee came out, Mr. Burke, who had been the spokesman, said he told the Mayor, the Committee represented a mass meeting of hungry men, who were conducting themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, and who had met for the purpose of seeing what could be done towards getting employment. Many of their families were in want of bread and their landlords wanted their rent, but they had no money to give them. They were in a state of starvation and were anxious to obtain employment, that they might provide food for their families.

The Mayor told them he had addressed the Common Council, and the work in Central-park would be commenced as soon as possible. He expected there would be work for them on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Mr. Burke asked the Mayor if that would appease the hungry men who were waiting outside. The Mayor said that was the best that could be done, and advised the Committee to go and impress upon the men the necessity of observing strict order, and added that there was plenty of work to be done in the City, and he would do all he could to aid them in getting employment.

The Committee told the Mayor that at the morning meeting in Tompkins-square a man got up to speak whose fingers were glittering with gold rings, and that the people, thinking he could not be hungry with so much value on his fingers, would not hear him.

The Mayor said he was probably a Know-Nothing, who was trying to create excitement among them and get them into trouble. He advised the Committee to take care that no persons be permitted to lead their meetings astray.

When the interview was concluded, the Committee returned to Tompkins-square, and reported. The report was favorably received.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Election of Pelatiah Perit, President of the Chamber of Commerce, to the Membership of the Board Vacated by Mr. Draper's Declination—The Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Nuisance still Unabated.

The Board of Police Commissioners met on Saturday at half-past 1 o'clock. The building was surrounded, as usual, by a crowd of applicants.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting,

Gen. Nye submitted Mr. Draper's letter of declination, which has already been published.

Mayor Wood moved that the declination be received and placed on file, and that the Board now proceed to elect some other person to fill the vacancy. Carried unanimously.

General Nye, as Chairman, announced that the Board would now proceed to elect a Commissioner, and that each member, as his name was called, should designate his choice.

MR. CHOLWELL REPUDIATES THE INSINUATIONS OF GEN. NYE.

Mr. Cholwell said he regretted, as much as any other member of the Board could do, that Mr. Draper had declined; and further, he would like to say that he thought this matter of proceeding to elect a new member without previous consultation among themselves, would prevent them from coming to a conclusion. For various reasons, he had made up his mind to a different course from that he had pursued heretofore. The Chairman of this Board had seen fit to charge him with sundry acts, of which he (the Chairman) knew nothing, in the open Board and before strangers, one of which acts was, that he (Mr. Cholwell) would not dare to vote contrary to the dictates of Fernando Wood, and another of which was, that he had voted the straight-out Democratic ticket. In the various Station-houses, and especially in his own Ward, this had been the subject of talk among the men, who quoted General Nye as the author of those assertions. They were without any foundation, and he wished to show in his votes hereafter for a member to fill this vacancy, that he dare vote to suit himself, and if he did vote for a man to fill this vacancy, it would not be for a man who would assist General Nye, or any other member of the Board, in the assertions that had been made in regard to himself, (Mr. Cholwell.)

General Nye twisted his features into a horrid grin, and again announced that the Clerk would call over the names, and each member as called would signify his choice.

THE BALLOTING.

The Clerk called over the names, and the following result was obtained.

General Nye	Cyrus Curtis
Mayor Wood	John Wheeler
Mayor Powell	John Wheeler
Mr. Bowen	Cyrus Curtis
Mr. Stranahan	Cyrus Curtis
Mr. Cholwell	John Wheeler

General Nye—There being no choice in this election, the Clerk will again proceed to call.

The Clerk called again and again, but the result in both cases was the same as at first.

THE MAYOR CHARGES HIS OPPONENTS WITH INTRACTIBILITY.

Mayor Wood declared it to be very unfortunate that there was not a more complying disposition evinced on the opposite side of the house to fill this vacancy. He was satisfied that the Police Department could not be made efficient, and that the balance of the force, which was so essential to its efficiency, could not be appointed until this vacancy was filled. He, himself, in company with his associates, had evinced every disposition to fill the vacancy by nominating a gentleman who was supposed to be acceptable to the community as well as to a majority of the Board, and he hoped that to-day, before adjourning, they would elect some person who would accept the office, and discharge its duties. He would now nominate a gentlemen who, he hoped, would meet their approval, whose position in the community he believed to be unexceptionable, and who, so far as the wants of this Board were concerned, understood them, he thought, thoroughly—that was Dr. Wm. Schirmer.

General Nye—Dr. who?

Mayor Wood—Dr. Wm. Schirmer; S-c-h-i-r-m-e-r. His position on the eastern side of the town is one of considerable reputation.

Mr. Bowen confessed he had never before heard of this gentleman, and he was not prepared to vote either for or against a man of whom he knew nothing and of whom he had never heard anything. He thought it would be well to leave this nomination on the table.

Mayor Wood preferred to try a ballot on it.

General Nye said he would move to substitute for this gentleman Dr. Brueninghausen, of the same Ward.

Mayor Wood said he (General Nye) might vote for whom he pleased, but he (the Mayor) would vote for Dr. Schirmer.

A BALLOT FOR THE "GREAT UNKNOWN."

The clerk called over the names, and the following votes were given:

Nye—Curtis.
Wood—Schirmer.
Powell—Schirmer.
Bowen—Curtis.
Stranahan—Curtis.
Cholwell—Wheeler.

There being no choice, another ballot was demanded.

Nye—Grinnell.
Wood—Schirmer.
Powell—Schirmer.
Bowen—Grinnell.
Stranahan—Grinnell.
Cholwell—Wheeler.

General Nye—We don't agree.

MORE NOMINATIONS.

Mayor Wood—Then I am prepared to present another name if you decline to vote for Dr. Schirmer.

General Nye—I decline to vote for him, simply because I do not know him.

Mayor Wood—Well, I hope if you do not elect a Commissioner at this meeting that you will inform yourself as to the standing and character of Dr. Schirmer before the next.

Mr. Stranahan—Suppose we adjourn for the purpose of obtaining information about the Doctor. It is but this moment that we have been officially informed of Mr. Draper's declination, and we have had no time to consider this matter. A day or two are needed to enable us to come to an understanding, and the delay will not be very serious.

Mayor Wood—We have been casting about for six months, and with very little success. I have no objection, if my colleagues wish it, to leave this matter over till Monday, if, in the meantime, you can find a gentleman to command the support of the Board.

General Nye said he would give a name that had been all-honored in the City—the name of a gentleman entitled to the confidence and support of this community—a large property-holder—a man who had as much at stake in the welfare of this City as any other individual in it—a man whose name was not unknown even beyond the boundaries of the City, and who ought to command the confidence of every member of the Board. He would submit the name of E. D. Morgan.

Mayor Wood—He is a highly respectable gentleman.

General Nye—I submit his name in order to show that I am not to be outdone on this question of liberality by the Mayor in presenting good men for this office.

Mayor Wood—I have presented for this vacancy the names of Michael Ulshoeffer, Royal Phelps, Moses Taylor, David Banks, James B. Murray, Mr. Cooley, R. L. Stuart, and last, though not least, probably, Simeon Draper.

General Nye—And we elected him.

NOMINATION AND UNANIMOUS ELECTION OF MR. PERIT.

Mayor Wood—Mr. Draper was the only gentleman of them all who received any vote on your side of the house. Now, I am earnestly and sincerely desirous of filling this vacancy without reference to the political feelings of the gentleman elected. As I have already said, I am not aware of the political sentiments of Mr. Ulshoeffer, Mr. Cooley, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Stuart, and one or two more of the other gentlemen I have named. I am willing to take any high-toned, respectable citizen—any man of substance who has no politics, if you can find such a man in this community, and it will be a pleasure to me to aid in his election. I am willing to take Pelatiah Perit, President of the Chamber of Commerce, to fill this vacancy; and I challenge you, gentlemen, to vote for him.

Mr. Stranahan would ask the Mayor if he would vote for Mr. Perit at the next meeting?

Mayor Wood—I will, Sir; I will vote for him now. Let us elect him now. You cannot say that he is not known. He has been a merchant in this City for the last forty years.

Mr. Stranahan—I reside in another city, and am not as familiar with the leading men of this as Mayor Wood. I have not had the same opportunities of making their acquaintance.

Mr. Bowen asked the Mayor if he had any reason to suppose that Mr. Perit would accept?

Mayor Wood—I have no reason to suppose he will not accept.

General Nye—Suppose we leave it over till Monday?

Mayor Wood—Not one of those gentlemen I have named have I conversed with on the subject of their nomination either before I presented their names or since. I presented them because I knew them to be the names of unexceptionable men, and not because I deemed their election to be for my interest or the interest of my party.

Mr. Bowen said he would cheerfully vote for Mr. Perit. He knew him to be a man of high character and in every way unexceptionable, and would vote for him with the greatest pleasure, but the Mayor would recollect that a fortnight since they had voted for Mr. Draper, and it was only this morning that they had received his reply, declining to serve. He trusted that they would not be placed in the same predicament if they voted for Mr. Perit.

Mayor Wood—I will guarantee that Mr. Perit will not keep you a fortnight waiting.

Mr. Bowen—If the Chairman is desirous of taking the vote I am in favor of voting for Mr. Perit now.

General Nye—The Clerk will call.

Mr. Stranahan again expressed his wish to have the election deferred till Monday, as he wanted to give an intelligent vote.

Mr. Bowen thought that the Mayor might learn before the next meeting whether Mr. Perit would accept if elected.

Mayor Wood wished to have no communication with the gentleman on the subject, but if he should be elected he would inform him of it.

Mr. Stranahan hoped no member of the Board would have communication with any gentleman whom they might propose to elect.

Mayor Wood regretted exceedingly that any member of the Board should talk of adjourning for the purpose of knowing who Mr. Perit is.

Mr. Stranahan—It is owing to my ignorance, and I hope you will pardon me. I mean no disrespect to Mr. Perit.

General Nye—The Clerk will proceed to call.

The Clerk called:

Nye—Perit.
Wood—Perit.
Powell—Perit.
Bowen—Perit.
Stranahan—Perit.
Cholwell—Perit.

The announcement of Mr. Perit's election was received with applause and cheers from the audience.

A letter was received from Superintendent Tallmadge, urging on the Board the necessity of increasing the force.

THE STEAM NUISANCE BELOW FORTY-SECOND-STREET.

General Nye presented a resolution from the gentlemen desirous of stopping the steam cars from running below Forty-second-street, in the Fourth-avenue, giving explicit instructions to the General Superintendent to enforce the ordinance against the railroad companies.

Mr. Bowen objected to the resolution on the ground that it was an interference between the Board and one of its officers. If the General Superintendent had anything to communicate, it must be trasmitted directly from himself to the Board.

Mr. Devereux, on behalf of the applicants, said the reason they came before the Board was, that Mr. Tallmadge had told them that the other resolution, already passed by the Board, was not sufficiently explicit. He vindicated the citizens whom he represented from any intention of disrespect towards the Board.

Mayor Wood considered the resolution that had been already adopted as meeting the case fully.

General Nye read a note from General Sandford, the legal representative of the Harlem Railroad, in reply to Mr. Tallmadge's notice. The letter had just been sent in, and was to the following effect:

"Your note is just received. The Common Council Committee announced on Tuesday evening that they will report on Monday evening the resolution to defer the time for one year for stopping the locomotives at Forty-second-street. I will be prepared, therefore, to answer more fully your communication on Tuesday morning next.

CHARLES W. SANDORD."

General Nye said the probability was, that if the Common Council refused to grant the extension of time desired, the Railroad Companies would stop the steam of their own accord.

Mayor Wood insisted that the Board had no business to discuss the propriety of the ordinances of the Common Council. Their duty was to enforce them, and they went beyond the limits of their power in awaiting any prospective action of the Common Council.

Mr. Whitlock, another gentleman representing the property holders, said that the people who had formerly asked the Common Council to grant this indulgence to the railroads were the people who now demanded that this ordinance should be carried into effect. He thought it rather singular that the Board should enforce with the utmost rigor all the ordinances of the City when a poor man was concerned, even though the injury did not amount to a cent, whilst they gave perfect immunity to rich corporations to violate the laws and injure private property to any extent.

General Nye questioned the power of the Board, under the contract made between the City and the Harlem Railroad Company, to comply with the requirements of these property holders.

The resolution was laid on the table, Mayor Wood and Mr. Cholwell voting "No."

After the transaction of some minor business, including the reception and reference of a complaint against a Police Inspector, for thrusting himself into a Republican primary meeting at the head of a squad of policemen, and insisting on their right to vote, the Board adjourned till Monday at 2½ P. M.

Columbia College Alumni.—The Alumni Association of this institution held its annual meeting at Clinton Hall on Wednesday evening, Oliver S. Strong, Esq., in the Chair. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and several names added to the roll of members. Reports of Committees were presented, setting forth the condition of the College during the past year, and suggesting improvements in its plan of education. The examinations of classes were pronounced highly satisfactory, with one or two exceptions. The gentlemen below named were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President—Henry J. Anderson, LL.D., of the class of 1818.

Vice-President—William C. Russell, 1852.
Secretary—John D. Skidmore, 1849.
Treasurer—P. W. Ostrander, 1848.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. A. S. Leonard, 1825.	Abram S. Hewitt, 1842.
Rev. W. Walton, D.D., 1828.	F. S. Talmadge, 1845.
Charles R. Swords, 1829.	Elias G. Brown, 1846.
William L. Boyd, 1832.	Eustace Trenor, 1852.
John McMullen, 1837.	A. S. Van Duzer, 1853.
John M. Knox, 1838.	M. R. Vincent, 1854.

After a tribute to the memory of Mr. Geo. J. Cornell, lately deceased, and the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

It is understood that the public anniversary exercises were postponed in consequence of the indisposition of Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., the orator for the occasion.

A New Free Church.—A free Episcopal Church has been opened in Sixth-street, near Second-avenue, under the auspices of St. Mark's. Services are conducted every Sabbath, morning and evening, the supplies being furnished from St. Mark's, where Rev. Dr. Anthon and his son officiate. The edifice is a small brick building, formerly occupied by a Presbyterian society, but leased by the congregation of St. Mark's for mission purposes. The seats being all free, this church supplies a want hitherto severely felt in that locality. The house was opened a week ago yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies, the choir of St. Mark's assisting in the service. The enterprise, which is very creditable to the parish establishing it, gives promise of abundant success.

Surgical.—Prof. Carnochan last Friday exsected for the fourth time the second branch of the fifth pair of facial nerves. In this case they were on the left side of the face of a lady near 50 years of age, who had suffered long from *tic douloureux*. The difficulty of this extraordinary operation may be judged from the fact that it required two hours and ten minutes for its performance, and that meantime 12 ounces of chloroform were administered to the patient. Since it was over she does well, and shows, as yet, no return of the *tic douloureux*.

RAPE AND MURDER IN GREENWICH-ST

Horrible outrage upon an aged Woman—Her brutal Ravishment and Murder—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury—Four Persons implicated as the guilty Parties—Arrest of only one of the Murderers.

A poor Swiss woman named Theresa Spitzlein fifty-five years of age, was ravished and murdered at a late hour on Friday night, by four fiendish rowdies, under most aggravated and revolting circumstances. The poor woman paid six cents a night for the privilege of sleeping on the floor in the back cellar of a low lager-bier saloon at No. 32 Greenwich-street, kept by Christian Martin. Owing to the infirmities of age she was able to earn but little, but she was glad to take up with such accommodations as she could honestly pay for from her scanty earnings. On Friday night she retired to her humble lodging place, at an earlier hour than usual, complaining of being tired and not feeling well after her day's work.

About 11 o'clock at night, after all the occupants of the basement had retired, a party of four persons, named Morris O'Connell, James Tool, William Hagan, and a boatman known as "Sailor Dan," came to the basement door and demanded admittance. Martin, the landlord, refused to let them in, upon which O'Connell began to kick and beat against the door, in order to force it open. His confederates meantime rushed around to the rear of the building to gain an entrance through the back door. O'Connell succeeded in breaking open the front door, and immediately running into the rear basement unbolted the back door, and let in his companions. Martin, fearing that the party would do some violence, turned off the gas in the front room, thinking that the darkness might deter them, but it did not. By the dim light of a lamp which stood on the table it was possible to distinguish forms. One of the gang drew a dirk-knife on the landlord and threatened to kill him or any one else present who should dare to raise any alarm. Having intimidated Martin, the ruffians proceeded to take improper liberties with his wife and sister-in-law, throwing them both on the floor and attempting to ravish their persons. But the two women beat off the ruffians and escaped their clutches. The women and most of the other inmates ran into the street, leaving the intruders in possession of the premises.

The four wretches now had things their own way. O'Connell and Tool seized hold of the Swiss woman, Mrs. Spitzlein, who remained behind, and was imploring them to go away, and carried her into an inner bedroom. The poor woman struggled hard and begged them to spare her, but they were deaf to her entreaties. O'Connell grasped her by the throat after throwing her on to the bed, and so throttled her that she was unable to give an alarm. In this way he ravished her person, and was followed by his confederates. Before they had ended their fiendish assaults their victim was dead, strangled to death. The four men walked coolly away as if nothing had occurred. The police soon got wind of the affair and started in pursuit. After a short time O'Connell was found and conveyed to the Station-house in Trinity-place. As he promised to tell where his associates could be found, he was allowed to leave the Station-house in charge of Officer Gilfeather. The prisoner had no idea of showing where his confederates in the murder were, but when passing up Greenwich-street suddenly darted up a dark alley and escaped from the officer.

All day Saturday and yesterday an active search was kept up for the fugitives, but Tool is the only one who thus far has been arrested. He was detected late Saturday night, coming out of No. 32 Greenwich-street, in disguise, when an officer took him in custody. He is now locked up in the Tombs. Sailor Dan is said to have found his way on board a brig bound to Mobile, and is supposed to be now on his way to that port. O'Connell's parents live in the First Ward, and it is presumed they have secreted him. Hagan is supposed to be concealed in Washington-street.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

At noon on Saturday, Coroner Connery proceeded to the Station-house in Trinity-Place, where the body had been removed, and commenced to hold an inquest. The following persons were impanneled as Jurors: Henry Houghill, New-York Hotel; Francis Secor, No. 271 Fifth-avenue; D. H. Wallace, No. 26 Beach-street; S. J. Ferguson, No. 24 Broadway; W. P. Shannon, Brooklyn; Charles Currier, Brooklyn. The evidence taken is as follows:

Francis Martin, sworn: I live at No. 32 Greenwich-street; deceased has boarded with me for the last month, and paid me six cents per night; she worked for a Doctor at the corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets; she was not a prostitute; between eight and nine o'clock last night a party of three men came to my house and kicked in the door of the basement; a fireman, a big loafer, came in with two other loafers, and commenced fighting with my sister; they threw my sister and daughter on the floor and tried to use them in an improper manner; we told them we had no girls, when they took hold of deceased and offered her money; I then went between deceased and them and told them to go away and not to touch her; a little fellow then came up and took out a dirk-knife and held it over my chest and told me that he would kill me if I interfered; I then told one of the young men to go for a policeman, but he said he was afraid they would kill him, and would not go; I then ran out to look for one, but could not find any; I did not see what they did to deceased until I came back, when I took a light and went into the back room, where I found a man by the name of Morris Cornell lying on deceased, with his hands around her throat; the rest of the party were gone; I immediately gave the alarm, when he ran away.

Frederick Toepritz, sworn—I live at No. 134 Greenwich-street; I am an apothecary; I knew deceased for three weeks; she worked for me that length of time; I think she was a decent woman; she left my house about eight o'clock last night; she was quite well then; she told me that she boarded with a tailor; I know nothing of the occurrence of last night.

Eliza Deidrich sworn—I live at No. 32 Greenwich-street with my sister; I knew deceased for three months; I always knew her to be of good character; I went to bed before eight o'clock last night; about half an hour after four men broke in the basement door; one of them, by the name of Morris Connell, caught hold of me and threw me on the floor; I got up and took my child and ran up stairs; when I went up stairs I told the landlady, and we went into the yard, when Morris Connell came out of the back window; the landlady caught hold of him, and said, "Now I have got you, and I will know you again;" he got away from her and ran away; I then went for an officer, and when I came back the deceased was dying; I did not see what was done to her.

John Winkle sworn—I am an emigrant runner; two men came down and kicked in the basement door; they went into the back room and caught hold of deceased by the throat and dragged her into the back room; I was afraid to go out for a policeman; I thought there were some more men at the head of the steps, who would beat me if I went out; I went to the door of the room and told them there was an officer there, when three of them went out of the back window, and the other one went out of the front door.

Leslie Blackburn, sworn—I live at No. 28 Greenwich-street; I am every day in my brother's store, No. 106 Greenwich-street; I met James Tool, Maurice O'Connell, a boy called Dan the Sailor, Fairey Devine and William Hagan, at No. 36 Greenwich-street, talking together; they first started from the corner of Morris and Greenwich streets to go over to No. 32 Greenwich-street, and while standing there one of the boys said, "Let us go down to the basement of No. 32," when another said, "Let us go down and get coffee money from him;" Hagan said this to me, and I think Maurice O'Connell was the person who first said, "Let us go down in the basement;" they—Maurice O'Connell, Hagan and Jemmy O'Toole—started for the basement; Fairy Devine, the Sailor and myself, stopped where we were, talking for about 10 or 15 minutes after the boys went down to No. 32; the boy called Sailor then went down into the basement of No. 32, the front way; about five minutes after I went as far as the front door and heard some loud talking; I think it was a woman's voice; I then went down to the basement; said to the man behind the door, "What is the matter?"—he was the boss; he made me no answer, but a woman in the bar-room, who was talking Dutch and putting on her shoe, was talking to the man behind the bar; I then went into one of the rooms, and saw Mr. Hagan coming out of the room; I went into the room, where I saw James Toole lying on the body of a woman on the bed; the woman might be the person that is dead for aught I know; I then went out again; Hagan followed me up, and I think Toole also; they said to me, "Maurice is down there yet, and doing the same act they had performed with the girl;" we remained outside about five minutes; Maurice did not come out; he was the last man in the basement; there was music in Walker's public house, across the street, and we went over and stopped outside of the door; after a few minutes I went inside; none of the rest came with me; I came out again in a few minutes, and none of the boys were there, except Hagan; we went away, and met Toole on the corner of Morris and Greenwich streets; he, Halpin, Hagan and myself proceeded up Rector-street to Broadway, and came down Morris-street, and while coming down, Maurice O'Connell came up to us and said, "Toole we are going to be arrested;" Toole laughed at O'Connell, and so did all of us; a boy of the name of Smith, who lives in Trinity-place, said the woman in the cellar of No. 32 was dead; the witness, John Winkle, came across Greenwich-street, and said the woman was dead; he went up towards Rector-street, and Hagan, a boy named Collins, and myself, followed him; we stood on the corner of Tin-Pot Alley, and Toole came up and stopped with us; Morris went home to bed; Toole and Collins next went away; Morris, I am pretty sure, was the last person that came out of the cellar; Toole lives at No. 36 Greenwich-street, Hagan in Washington-street, between Morris and Rector; Sailor Dan, I don't know where he lives—he is a boatman; Morris lives in No. 34 Greenwich-street, and I live in No. 28 Greenwich-street; I saw Toole this morning, but none of the rest; Morris said he had connection with the woman in the cellar of No. 32; others said the sailor had; I heard the sailor went to Mobile this morning.

By a Juror—Toole was having connection with the woman on the bed; I did not see Maurice; I think I should if he was there; I don't know of any more women being in the room—but two; I saw no man holding the woman; I saw nobody in the bar room but the woman who was talking Dutch. The impression on my mind, from what I heard, was that the boys forced the girl.

Dr. Finnell, M. D., testified—I have made a *post mortem* examination of deceased; the throat was bruised and scratched, more on the right side than on the left—these marks were such as would be produced by strangulation; the genital organs were much swollen and bruised, and a small laceration was found at the inferior part of the vagina; the stomach was much distended with gas and contained a large quantity of food; the liver much diseased, being in that condition that is termed cirrhosis; she had an enlargement of the thyroid gland such as is common to the gland called goitre or bronchocele, such as is common to the people of her country; I am of opinion that deceased came to her death by strangulation, and that a moderate amount of violence would cause her death.

Christian Martin sworn—I live in No. 32 Greenwich-street; I keep a beer saloon; I keep prostitutes in my basement; at half-past eight last night I was repairing a coat, for I am a tailor by trade, when a rap was given at the door to have it opened; I said I would not open the door, when some bricks were thrown; they went round to the back basement door, and my wife desired me to open the door; the door was opened by force by one man in the front; the man who forced open the door went to the back door and let two men in; two of them attacked my wife and wanted to have connection with her; but she said she was married; deceased then interfered, and said that they must keep quiet; then two men took hold of deceased and carried her between them into a little hall to the innermost bedroom; one of the two men was Maurice O'Connell; I saw Maurice throw her on the bed and have connection with her; I looked for a piece of wood to strike him; don't know how many there were altogether in the basement, as I was anxious to protect my place; I believe nothing occurred to my wife; the men had no connection with any one in my basement, but the boy Blackburn advised them to come out of the cellar.

At the close of the evidence the jury then retired for deliberation, and after an absence of fifteen minutes returned with the following

VERDICT.

We find that the deceased, Teresa Spitzlein, came to her death from violence received at the hands of Morris O'Connell and James Toole, and that Sailor Dan and William Hagan were accessories before the fact. Further, that Morris O'Connell and James Toole had criminal intercourse with the deceased by means of force and violence. We request and hope that in the present alarming state of crime in this city the Mayor and every good citizen will not only offer a reward for the apprehension of the offenders, but that the police will be instructed to use every means to have them arrested.

Upon the rendition of the above verdict warrants were issued for the apprehension of the accused parties, and the same were placed in the hands of officer Shangle of the Coroner's office, for execution.

The deceased has lived in this country only eighteen months. During her passage from Switzerland her husband and one child were lost overboard.

American Institute.

PREMIUMS.

The entire list of those to whom premiums were awarded at the Crystal Palace, Friday night, would fill some two or three columns of the *Times*. We give the names of those who received gold and silver medals:

Newark Machine Co., Newark, N. J., George H. Renton, Agent, Newark, N. J., for a Universal Slabbing Machine.—Large Silver Medal.

Milo Peck, New-Haven, Conn., for a Drop Press and Atmospheric Hammer.—Large Silver Medal.

McNeish & Butler, Lowell, Mass., for the best Stave Machine.—Large Silver Medal.

H. B. Smith, Lowell, Mass., for the best Power Morticing Machine.—Large Silver Medal.

Jones & Crowell, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y., for a Wood Planer.—Large Silver Medal.

J. A. Fay & Co., Keene, N. H., for a Blind Slat Tenoning Machine.—Large Silver Medal.

Hinckley & Egery, Bangor, Me., for a Shingle Machine.—Small Gold Medal.

Roberts & Crumbie, No. 72 Water-street, Brooklyn, John Benson, Agent, No. 25 Old-slip, N. Y., for a Steam-Pump.—Large Silver Medal.

Guild, Garrison & Co., Williamsburg, L. I., for a Steam-Pump.—Small Silver Medal.

Taylor, Campbell & Co., for a Safety Feed-Pump.—Small Silver Medal.

Forest Agricultural Steam Engine Co., Brooklyn, portable steam Cross-cut Saws and portable Farm Engine.—Small Gold Medal.

Ives & Smith, New-Haven, Conn., J. W. McKenzie, Agent, South Second-street, Jersey City, N. J., for a Revolving Blower.—Large Silver Medal.

R. Kitson, Lowell, Mass., for an improved Wool picker—Large Silver Medal.

B. T. Nichols, Newark, N. J., for an excellent and ingenious machine for the manufacture of Piece Hosiery—Large Silver Medal.

Frederick Schott, No. 78 Hunter-st., Brooklyn, L. I., for Power or Hand-knitting Machines—Small Silver Medal.

George G. Henry, Mobile, Ala., for combination of machinery for Manufacturing Yarns for plantation use.—Large Silver Medal.

Union Roller Cotton Gin Company, D. L. Wintringham, Agent, No. 6 Liberty-street, N. Y., for a new and valuable improvement for ginning Sea Island Cotton—Small Gold Medal.

Benjamin & Reynolds, Stockport, N.Y., Wm. Benjamin & Co., Agents, No. 30 Broadway, N. Y., for a valuable improvement for Weaving Cotton Goods (Reynolds' Patent)—Small Gold Medal.

York Mills, L. T. Valentine & Co., Agents, No. 82 John-street, N. Y., for superior finished Writing Paper—Small Silver Medal.

Union Manufacturing Company, Woolcotville, Conn., John Slade & Co., Agents, No. 157 Broadway, N. Y., for the best Black Doe Skins—Large Silver Medal.

E. & C. H. Kenyon, Westerly, R.I., Willard, Wood & Co., Agents, No. 57 Broadway, N. Y., for Highland Plaid Lindseys—Small Silver Medal.

Wm. Smith & Co., Frankfort, Penn., for superior Coating Checks—Small Silver Medal.

R. Garsed & Brother, Frankfort, Penn., for heavy blue Denims—Small Silver Medal.

Willimantic Linen Company, George S. Moulton, Agent, No. 343 Broadway, N. Y., for superior Cotton Spool Thread—Small Silver Medal.

Edwin A. Brooks, No. 575 Broadway, N. Y., for the best pair of Gents' Riding Boots, and best pair of Gents' Calf Water-proof Boots—Small Silver Medal.

Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y., for a splendid case of Blank Books—Small Silver Medal.

West Castleton R. R. and Slate Company, No. 370 Broadway, N. Y., U. L. Hitchcock, Agent, No. 370 Broadway, N. Y., for the best Marbleized Mantels—Small Gold Medal.

Washington Smith, Nos. 259 to 267 West Eighteenth-street, N. Y., for Hot Air and Smoke Flues—Small Silver Medal.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 31st day of October to the 7th day of November, 1857: Men, 87; Women, 71; Boys, 109; Girls, 106: Total, 373.* Adults, 158; Children, 215; Males, 196; Females, 177; Colored Persons, 5.

DISEASES.

Abcess	2
Amputation	1
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	4
Aneurism	2
Apoplexy	4
Asthma	1
Bleeding from Womb	1
Bronchitis	9
Burned or scald	1
Cancers	4
Catarrh	1
Casualties	4
Cholera Infant	2
Cholera Morbus	1
Cirrhosis Liver	2
Cong. of Brain	11
Cong. of Lungs	16
Consumption	62
Convulsions, Infantile	18
Croup	9
Cyanosis	1
Debility, adult	3
Debility, Infant	8
Deliri'm tremens	1
Diarrhœa	3
Dropsy	4
Dropsy in Head	17
Drowned	3
Dysentery	9
Enlargement of the Heart	1
Enlargement of the Kidneys	1
Epilepsy	1
Erysipelas	1
Fever, Bilious	1
Fever, Puerperal	2
Fever, Remit	1
Fever, Scarlet	11
Fever, Typhoid	1
Fever, Typhus	6
Fracture Skull	1
Heart, Dis. of	3
Heart, Dis. of Valvular	1
Hooping Cough	6
Inflam. Bladder	1
Inflam. Bowels	1
Inflam. of Brain	3
Inflam. of Ear	1
Inflam. of Heart	2
Inflam. of Liver	1
Inflam. of Lungs	25
Insanity, Puerp.	1
Intemperance	1
Jaundice	2
Liver, Dis. of	1
Lues Venerea	1
Lungs, Dis. of	2
Malformation of Heart	2
Marasmus, Adult	2
Marasmus, Inf.	14
Measles	6
Mortification	1
Old Age	3
Parturition, difficult	2
Pleurisy	1
Pregnancy	1
Premat. Birth	6
Rupture	2
Scrofula	3
Small-pox	3
Stillborn	29
Suicide	2
Teething	3
Ulcer. of Spine	1
Worms	1
Total	373

* Decrease this week—28.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

New-York Hospital.—The following is the weekly report to Nov. 6, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 30	156	90	246
Admitted to Nov. 6	33	19	52
Discharged, cured or relieved	28	15	43
Died	3	1	4
Remaining at date	158	93	251

Males, 224; females, 27. J. DANACH, Sup't.

Charlestown Navy Yard.—Friday last was pay-day at the Charlestown Yard; $25,769 were disbursed. Business continues lively here, though there is comparatively a small force employed, being 118 men all told. Additions are, however, daily made to the number.

The bark *Relief* is being recaulked and otherwise repaired; the *Macedonian* will soon be ready to receive her masts and armament; the frigate *Roanoke* is being stripped. Two large scows, built for the use of the Light-house Department, were lately launched from the first ship-house. The new workshops are rapidly drawing to completion. Preparations are being made to lay the keel of the new sloop of war ordered to be constructed at this yard.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday, Nov. 9.

Superior Court.—Nos. 439, 592, 178, 488, 490, 491, 422, 608, 1807, 536, 287, 183, 228, 404, 277, 639, 471, 583, 119, 553, 501, 655, 621, 341, 365, 606, 569, 601, 614, 618, 164, 295.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*.—Nos. 266, 171, 286, 2099, 1293, 214, 2095, 311, 312, 313, 314, 314½, 316, 317, 318, 319.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nov. 7.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

ANOTHER WOODMAN CASE—SANFORD HALL AGAIN IN COURT.

In re Annie B. Smith.—It will be remembered that, during the hearing of the Woodman case, Mr. Busteed read a note from Selah Squires, Esq., stating that he had a similar case against Dr. Macdonald for the detention of a young lady in the Sanford Hall Asylum. The brother of the lady had been [illegible] years trying to discover the whereabouts of his sister, and had just learned that she was detained at Flushing.

On Saturday Mr. Squires obtained from Judge Davies a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing Dr. Macdonald to produce the said Annie B. Smith. The petition sets forth that the alleged cause of her detention is "Moral Insanity." Her brother, Thomas G. Smith, makes the petition, that on the 3d inst. Mr. Squires, in company with the brother, visited her, and she asked Dr. Macdonald for pen, ink, and paper, that she might give a written authority to her brother to act in her behalf, which request was denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Saturday was devoted to motions and sentences, and the business of the Court was dispatched in half an hour. In the case of Gilbert G. Sewell, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by request of the complainant.

Thomas Ragan, convicted of forgery, having in his possession nineteen counterfeit $5 bills on the Housatonic Bank, besides other spurious money, was sentenced to five years and four months in the State Prison.

A man named William Oliveira, a Spaniard, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The Spanish Consul interposed in his behalf, and, on his promise that Oliveira should be immediately sent to a foreign port, the prisoner was allowed to depart.

Morris Lunnigan, the rowdy who assaulted Captain Stone of the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, and beat him in so shocking a manner that he was insensible for two hours, was sentenced on Saturday by Judge Russell. The sentence, to the prodigious astonishment of the officers of the Court, who remembered the twenty-five and forty year sentences of Judge Russell—*a fine of* six cents. Lunnigan is a famous shoulder-hitter, and Mayor-Wood partisan of Alderman Wilson's celebrated First Ward.

The counsel for John B. Holmes, charged with forgery in the first degree, moved that he be admitted to bail. Judge Russell took the papers, and will give his opinion to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were only 58 deaths in the city of Brooklyn. Males, 38; females 20; men, 12; boys, 26; women, 8; girls, 12.

Diseases—Consumption, 7; inflammation of the lungs, stillborn, disease of the brain, croup, 5 each; marasmus, 4; premature birth, 3; convulsions, congestion of the lungs, casualty, dropsy, diarrhœa, scarlet fever, 2 each; inflammation of bowels, hemorrhage of lungs, disease of liver, tuberculosis, disease of heart, peritonitis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, debility, harelip, abscess, 1 each.

Ages—Under 1 year, 13; from 1 to 2, 10; 2 to 5, 10; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 20, 4; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 8; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 5; 70 to 80, 1.

Nativity—United States, 43; Ireland, 12; Germany, 2; Scotland, 1.

Brooklyn Post-Office.—Mr. Wm. H. Peck, the new Postmaster, has made the following appointments:

First Assistant—*Joseph M. Simonson.
Second Assistant—Thomas A. Gardnier.
Third Assistant—Jacob Schmidt.
First Delivery Clerk—George Judson.*
Second Delivery Clerk—*Richard F. Asten.
Letter Carriers—James Gildersleeve, Wm. Hobs, *James Crosthwaite, *Samuel C. Brown, Wm. B. Boos, John H. Harvey, Henry P. Mayo, Wm. H. Buckley, James H. Mackay, Joseph Adams, Henry Dobson, John A. Walsh, John Watson, Hiram Richardson.
Newspaper Carrier—Gilbert B. Stoothooff.
Mail Messenger—*Winant B. Morrell.
Assistant Mail Messenger—*Henry B. Perring.

Those marked * the old employes retained. All of the others are new appointments.

The Atlantic.—The new ferry-boat *Atlantic* is now lying near the foot of Atlantic Docks. She is designed as an ice-boat in addition to her accommodations for passengers and vehicles. She is strongly built and in all ways admirably adapted to the purpose for which she is intended. She is supplied with steam pumps, hose, &c.

Accidents.—Deputy Sheriff Cleuntson, of Brooklyn, was thrown from a carriage on Flatbush-avenue, Saturday afternoon, and had one of his legs broken. Another person in the carriage at the time escaped with a few bruises.

New Fire Engine.—Washington Engine Co. No. 1, Brooklyn, receive their new engine to-day, and will test its capacity in front of the New-York City Hall this forenoon. She was built by Mr. Jeffers, of Pawtucket, R. I.

NEW-JERSEY.

Official Vote of Hudson County.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Canvassers of Hudson County was held at the Court House on Saturday afternoon, and completed the canvass of the votes cast at the late election. The following is the total number of votes cast for each candidate:

FOR SHERIFF.

H. B. Beaty, Dem.	2473	Ephraim Pray, Opp.	1500
Beaty's majority			973

FOR CORONERS.

	Dem.		Opp.
Bernard McAnnally	2232	Abraham Speer	1393
Matthew F. Connett	2405	Bethuel N. Crane	884
Samuel Whitney	2103	Henry D. Holt	1521
		John M. Kopper	505
		Henry [illegible]	549

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.—FIRST DISTRICT.

Robert C. Bacot, Dem.	596	Haz'lt'n Walkley, Opp.	549
Bacot's majority			47

SECOND DISTRICT.

William Voorhis, Dem.	703	Matthew Erwin, Opp.	682
Voorhies' majority			21

THIRD DISTRICT.

J. M. Vreeland, Dem.	557	G. Van Horne, Opp.	559
G. V. Demott, Ind. D.	321	Van Horne's majority	2

A Row among the 'Longshoremen.—On Friday afternoon, upon the Long Dock, at Jersey City, a party of New-York and New-Jersey 'Longshoremen had a fight. The occasion was jealousy, caused by the New-York men going there to execute a job of work. Three men from New-York were engaged in discharging a schooner of a load of grain for Mayor Wescott's brewery, and this fact coming to the knowledge of the Jersey City 'Longshoremen, they mustered a party and went to the dock on Friday morning for the purpose of driving the men away, assuming that New-York men had no right to come over there for work, when there was so little to be had at best. Arriving at the dock, they inaugurated a quarrel, when Mayor Wescott made his appearance, and by a gift of $2, succeeded in getting them to leave, but only to return. After having invested the Mayor's contribution in bad liquor, they came back and renewed their command to the men to quit work. This not being complied with, a fight ensued, in which the New-York men were severely beaten and driven from the schooner. The Jersey City Police were notified of the affray, and upon going to the dock the assaulting party fled. The officers, however, succeeded in arresting one of the ringleaders, an Irishman, named Michael Cosgrove, who was taken before Recorder Bedford, and committed to the City Prison for examination.

Resisting an Officer.—One Joseph Slatterly, a State's Prison bird, on Friday went into a saloon in Greene-street, Jersey-City, and having been served with such articles as his appetite craved, refused to pay for them. Officer Seeley was called in and in an effort to arrest him Slatterly drew a knife and attempted to stab the officer, and it was only after severe and repeated applications of the club that he became manageable. He was taken before Recorder Bedford, who committed him to the City Prison to await an examination next morning. While in Court Slatterly manifested a good deal of bad temper, and was so determinedly opposed to going to prison that the services of four policemen were required to handle him. A few months since he was released from the County Jail, after having served five months for stealing $50 from his brother.

City Treasurer Elected.—On Friday evening last the Jersey City Common Council held a meeting at which an election to fill the vacant City Treasurership was a special order. After a protracted ballot, during which there were 22 different candidates before the Board, the choice finally fell upon Mr. John Cassedey, President of the Jersey City Bank.

The Special Committee appointed to examine the accounts of Mr. Albert T. Smith, the late City Treasurer, reported that they had found a deficiency of $1,750 80; and that, as no bonds had been filed by that officer, the loss must fall upon the city.

The County Canvassers.—The Board of Canvassers of Hudson County met at the Court House on Friday at 12 o'clock, to canvass the votes of the recent election, but in consequence of the non-attendance of the inspectors from North Bergen and the Third Ward of Hoboken they were unable to proceed with their work, and adjourned.

☞ The hatters and dry-goods dealers of Jersey City have agreed to commence to-day and continue until the 1st of April, to close their places of business at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Board of Police Commissioners met on Saturday and accepted Mr. DRAPER'S letter declining to take his seat as a member of the Board. They then proceeded to ballot for a substitute. Mayors WOOD and POWELL and Mr. CHOLWELL voting for JOHN WHEELER, and the other three members for CYRUS CURTIS. On the fourth ballot WOOD and POWELL changed to Dr. SCHIRMER, the Republican members adhering to CURTIS, and Mr. CHOLWELL to WHEELER. On the fifth ballot the Republicans voted for GRINNELL. Mayor WOOD then challenced them to vote for PELATIAH PERIT, President of the Chamber of Commerce. The challenge was accepted, and Mr. PERIT was elected unanimously. A resolution, calling on the Board to give specific orders to the General Superintendent to abate the steam-car nuisance on Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street, was laid on the table.

At a late hour on Friday night, a most atrocious case of rape and murder was perpetrated in the First Ward. MORRIS O'CONNELL, JAMES TOOL, WILLIAM HAGAN and a person going by the name of "sailor Dan" forced their way into the basement of No. 32 Greenwich-street, and brutally violated the person of a poor, honest and inoffensive Swiss woman, named THERESA SPITZLEIN, fifty-five years of age. They previously intimidated the landlord and the other occupants of the premises, by threatening to kill them if they dared to raise an outcry. After committing their fiendish deed, the miscreants walked coolly away, as if nothing had occurred. O'CONNELL was shortly afterwards arrested, but through the negligence of those who had him in charge, effected his escape. TOOL has since been arrested, and is now locked up in the Tombs. The other parties are still at large. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, when a verdict was rendered implicating the persons named above.

The past week showed some improvement in trade and a growing ease in the supply of money at bank. The net receipts of specie were nearly two and a half millions dollars, which will probably be shown on the bank averages this afternoon. The stock market gains strength rapidly, and the apprehension of bad news from Europe in response to the stoppage of the New-York Banks is less serious since the receipt of the *Canada's* mail on Saturday morning. It will be seen from our foreign trade returns that thirty-seven and a half millions foreign goods remain in bond, awaiting a market, which they are not likely to meet except at a great sacrifice to the European manufactures.

The General Produce Markets, on Saturday, exhibited considerable activity for Flour and Wheat; but as these were quite freely offered, prices receded a little. Corn was in moderate supply and demand at unchanged rates. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Pork and Lard, and the market for each closed buoyantly, with an improving tendency. Beef was heavy and drooping. Cotton, Groceries and Tobacco, appeared about the same as previously represented. There was renewed vigor in Freights, with 744 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Some excitement was occasioned in Philadelphia on Saturday, by an application made by the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania for an attachment against the property of Mr. THOMAS ALLIBONE, late President of that institution. Mr. ALLIBONE resigned the Presidency of the Bank three weeks since, on the plea of ill-health. It is now alleged in the affidavit of the Directors that he has absquatulated with $200,000 of funds belonging to the Bank and an attachment is asked to cover the loss. It is asserted that certain brokers in Philadelphia were privy to the frauds alleged to have been committed.

Another sale of public lands has been made in Minnesota, under circumstances similar to those attending the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation. A tract of the best land in the Northern Mississippi, known as the Fort Ripley Reservation, consisting of 57,000 acres, was recently purchased by a combination of speculators at an average price of *four cents an acre*—$2,280 in all.

Captain SARGARTI, his mate and nine men, belonging to the Spanish brig *Noticioso*, were rescued on the 28th ult. from that vessel, which was in a sinking condition, in lat. 26° 30', lon. 79° 30', by Captain CHASE, of the bark *Hannah Secor*, from New-Orleans. The last vessel was eight days from Havana, bound to Hamburg, having experienced a violent gale from the northwest, when three days out, in which she had her decks swept and sprang a leak. When fallen in with she had seven feet of water in the hold, and the crew were worn out by incessant labor at the pumps. They were all landed at this port.

The City Inspector's Report announces 373 deaths during last week—37 less than during the week previous—259 natives of the United States, 63 of Ireland, 30 of Germany, 9 of England, 4 of Scotland, and the remaining 8 of various other nationalities. There were 62 cases of consumption, 25 of inflammation of the lungs, 18 of infantile convulsions, 17 of dropsy in the head, and the remainder of various diseases, commonly less mortal than those named. The number of deaths last week was larger by 15 than during the corresponding week in 1856.

Another meeting of laborers out of employment was held in Tompkins square on Saturday morning. Speeches were made, some counseling a peaceful appeal to the authorities for work, and others advising the crowd to disperse. A procession of about fifty men marched thence to the Park, and a deputation from them had an interview with the Mayor, who promised that they should be speedily employed on some of the public works. The procession returned to Tompkins square with this answer, and the crowd gradually separated.

The receipts for the past week at the Tax Receiver's Office were $134 721; quite a decrease from the amount—$671,984—received there the previous week. Up to the present time this year, the total receipts have been $2,343,340, which is nearly $1,000,000 less than the payment for the same period last year.

In the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, nothing was done beyond hearing a few motions and passing sentences. GILBERT G. SEWELL, indicted for false pretences, on the motion of the complainant, was discharged on a *nolle prosequi*. THOMAS RAGAN, convicted of having in his possession nineteen counterfeit $5 bills on the Housatonic Bank, knowing them to be counterfeit, was sentenced to five years and four months imprisonment at Sing Sing. A man named OLIVEIRA, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, was discharged at the special request of the Spanish Consul, who promised to send him immediately to a foreign port. MORRIS LUNNIGAN, who committed a desperate assault on Captain STONE, of the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, and who was promptly convicted by the Jury, notwithstanding the highly favorable charge of the Judge, in which he almost commanded the Jury to acquit him, was brought up for sentence, and fined *six cents* only. Judge RUSSELL lately sentenced a youth to the State Prison for *twenty-five years* for stealing six cents, and a man for *forty years* for stealing a few shillings. LUNNIGAN is a prominent politician of the First Ward, and always fights on the extreme Democratic side. The counsel for JOHN B. HOLMES, charged with forging the name of his wife to a mortgage deed, moved for his admission to bail. The Judge will give his answer to-day.

WILLIAM HAGAN, one of the party connected in the Greenwich street tragedy, delivered himself up about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, at the First Ward Station-house. He has been staying with a sister in Williamsburg since the night of the occurrence.

Government Schemes for Feeding the Poor.

The Government of Great Britain is usually supposed to be at least as capable of carrying out measures involving a great multitude of details as our own. In some of the requisites for operations on a large scale, it is better off than ours. None of its officials, except the very highest, are liable to the loss of their places by political changes. They mostly hold their places during good behavior; give themselves little concern about who is "in," or who is "out," and are consequently not so strongly tempted to "make hay while the sun shines," as public servants on this side of the water. The doctrine on which our politicians dwell with so much fondness—that to the victors belong the spoils, is never in England pushed very far down in the ranks of the bureaucracy. The chiefs are decapitated after each change of ministry, but the rank and file pursue the jog-trot tenor of their way, heedless of the storms that rage in the upper air. The result is that honesty amongst British Government officials is the rule—corruption and peculation the exception. The permanency of Government employment not only removes a large part of the temptation to steal, but attracts to it a large number of men of good moral and intellectual standing, who embrace it as a career, and as a position in life. Probably no State in the world can command, without difficulty, the services of a larger number of able and honest *employés*.

This government, so formed and so served, as liable as our own to the *surveillance* of the press or of the public, more strict and more exacting, because poorer than our own, in the management of public funds, undertook in the winter of 1846-7 to provide relief for the poor population in Ireland, who were bereft of the ordinary means of support, by public works, road-making, draining, &c., on a grand scale. It accordingly took into its employ a whole army of inspectors, surveyors, pay-clerks, check-clerks, overseers, foremen and what not, laid out roads in all directions, and set well nigh a million of people to work on them. There were plenty of people both in and out of parliament, who denounced the scheme on political and economical grounds, but its supporters upheld it on the score of humanity, and humanity in a time of great suffering speaks with a clarion voice. The political economists were snubbed without mercy, and found both themselves and their principles suddenly and completely eclipsed. The public works were set on foot, and the public money poured in golden tide through the length and breadth of the land.

The consequences were curious and instructive. The lines of road to be made were determined upon by local boards, made up nominally of tenant farmers, and of landlords; but no one who knows anything of Irish society, as constituted ten years ago, needs to be told that the tenant farmers never dared to open their lips, though half the whole tax fell upon them at the very outset, and for the half of it they were to be allowed in their rent. The matter was settled entirely by the land-owners, who quarreled and jobbed and bickered over the spoil as men do who have a pile of money placed at their disposition, and have got to divide it between them. Each of them had two objects in view—first, to get as many roads as possible, whether needed or not, run in his own neighborhood for the special benefit of his own poor, and secondly, to get as many of his own *protégés* as possible appointed to some office in connection therewith. To accommodate every one, roads were laid out across nearly every field in the country. The human body is not half so thickly intersected with arteries as the Emerald Isle forthwith became with possible lines of communication.

The system of relief was intended, as all systems of relief are, only for the relief of the absolutely destitute; but the result proved that when a Government undertakes to supply bread with the public money, there is no limit to the number of those who stand in need of it. Small farmers and their sons, as well as large numbers of laborers and cottiers, who were known to have money saved, and known to have sheep and cattle on the pasture, at once "made interest" with some one, and got employment as laborers on the public works, in order to avoid touching their own store. Nay, more: there were instances innumerable of landlords sending their own farm laborers and servants to work, in order to support them in the dull season, while furnishing them with lodgings every night. Farm laborers, who were actually in receipt of constant employment in the service of private individuals, threw it up in disgust, for the simple reason that the private individual demanded a fair day's labor for a fair day's wages, whilst the overseer on the roads cared little, or had no reason to care, whether he worked well or not. Many farmers were thus rendered unable to cultivate or sow their lands, and had to face the next year with fields untilled, and under pressure of a horrible load of taxation. The districts in which the better classes had borne up sufficiently well under the shock, to be able to dispense with the government charity, by giving employment to their poor, gained nothing by their good fortune. The poor deserted them *en masse* for regions in which the *ten pence* of the Government were to be had for half the amount of exertion. Barrels of biscuit and flour were sent down from central dépôts in Dublin to divers electoral divisions, to be distributed at low rates, or gratuitously, amongst the needy. In instances innumerable these provisions never left the hands of the boards appointed to dispense them, but were divided amongst themselves or their dependants. An amount of meanness and baseness was, in short, revealed in the space of three months on the part of individuals in every rank of society, such as would previously have been supposed incredible, and such as in ordinary times, fifty years would not have sufficed to bring to light. After half a year of experiment, the enterprise was abandoned—leaving some thousands of miles of useless roads unfinished, leaving the Treasury minus fifty millions of dollars, leaving the peasantry demoralized by six months of charity, the gentry by facilities for corruption and intrigue, such as no body of men probably ever enjoyed, and leaving the unhappy farmers, who had bravely endeavored to weather the storm, overwhelmed by debt.

This story is now a matter of history, but it is worth citing in the present crisis, because it reveals one of the chief dangers of our position at this moment. A system of government relief needs consummate skill and honesty to render it even harmless. How would it succeed among us just now?

The Woodman Case.

As a general thing, when a man is fairly landed "in the gutter," he has sense enough to lie still. Unless he is an unusual fool, he knows that the more he struggles and flounders the more thoroughly he will be covered with mud, and the more complete and conspicuous will be his disaster. By lying still he will at least avoid observation and preserve whatever remnants of cleanliness may have been left to him.

Mr. GARDINER FURNESS, however, with all his knowledge of the world, does not seem to have realized the wise policy of such behavior—for he has commenced suits at law against several of the City journals, the TIMES we are happy to say among them, for damage done to his *character*, by the publication of proceedings connected with his recent attempt to make the writ of *habeas corpus* and the Bench of our Supreme Court the means of getting the unhappy Mrs. WOODMAN completely in his power, before the arrival of her friends should cheat him of his victim. Mr. FURNESS commenced these proceedings with a full knowledge of the risks he was running, and of the peculiar attitude in which he was quite certain to place himself by them before the public. His Attorney, Mr. EDMUND L. HEARNE, at all events, having been his accomplice, as well as his professional adviser, throughout the whole proceeding, ought not to have left him in ignorance upon a point of so much importance. This attorney, the public are aware, was the person to whose care Mrs. WOODMAN'S letters to Mr. FURNESS were addressed:—and it will probably, in the course of the proceedings which he has commenced, become equally well known that he accompanied Mr. FURNESS in a close carriage to Sanford Hall, and, under cover of a pretended writ of *habeas corpus*, and with the professed intention of bringing her before the Court, attempted to obtain possession of the person of Mrs. WOODMAN in order to place her under the "protection" of his "client." It may be a matter of some interest to the public as well as to the legal profession to know, whether a lawyer's duty to his client thus requires him to become the pimp of his passions as well as the guardian of his legal rights.

As for Mr. FURNESS, we beg to assure him that the satisfaction of establishing the precise value of such a character as his, will fully compensate us for the trifling trouble and expense which the process may involve. Occasionally a public journal finds itself involved in a libel suit from some inadvertent publication; but, in this case, our offence was committed deliberately, and upon a careful estimate of the personal inconvenience which might follow the discharge of a public duty. Some of the worst crimes against society are those which law cannot reach,—and some of the most leprous and irredeemable scoundrels thus go unwhipped of justice. It is a perfect godsend when one of these creatures, by his own act, brings himself distinctly and fully within reach of the lash of public opinion. Mr. FURNESS has already been pretty thoroughly branded by the public scorn,—but the mark might wear away with time, and be forgotten. Fortunately, however, for society, he is determined that this fate shall not overtake him. He proposes to place before the public his whole course of life,—his personal conduct and character,—his ways and means of living,—the necessities which accompanied his first acquaintance with Mrs. WOODMAN, his standing in society, and whatever else will guide a jury in estimating the precise extent to which his *reputation* has been damaged by the publication of proceedings which he himself commenced. We trust he will prosecute this praiseworthy endeavor to the end. The public will be enlightened by its disclosures concerning the class of people to which this injured innocent belongs. They will have an opportunity of seeing the strange visitors that sometimes intrude into drawing rooms, to the consternation of their fashionable occupants, and the discomfiture of their *habitués*. They will learn how some of our fast and fashionable young men obtain a living, the society they keep, or, to speak more accurately, by which they are kept, and the social service they render to the community in which they live.

Mr. FURNESS is evidently resolved to become a public benefactor. In the natural course of things he might have sunk out of sight and the lesson of his scoundrelism been forgotten. A libel suit against two or three of the city papers will keep him and his character and the warnings they carry with them, fresh in the public memory for two or three years longer.

THE MEETINGS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.—There's nothing like a mass meeting to draw off popular discontent. It operates precisely like the safety-valve of a steamer, or a lightning-rod in a thunder-storm. The meetings of "The Unemployed" have done a great deal of good in this way. They have vented and dispersed into empty air nearly all the ill-feeling that existed in the community, and have quite exhausted the ill-temper even of the five or six hundred politicians who attend them. The truth is, we suspect they were designed from the outset as burlesques and caricatures. The men who attend them, and join in their processions, are neither hungry nor out of any work which they are willing to perform. Indeed, we presume the leaders among them are paid from *three* to *five* dollars a day for getting up these demonstrations, by the cunning politicians who intend to profit by them.

We walked among the crowd in the Park on Saturday, and not one man in ten of them all seemed to be either hungry or particularly hard up. Very many of them were smoking cigars,—the man carrying the "hunger" banner seemed to be in a very comfortable condition,—the leaders and speakers had on nice black coats, their hands were soft and white, and the only *work* they seemed at all inclined to do was that of inducing the crowd to hurrah for Mr. WOOD and vote for the candidate of the Democratic Party. The whole movement is a very shallow piece of political humbuggery. It never was very formidable, and it is rapidly growing very contemptible. If there are any men at these meetings actually out of work, we advise them to insist that MAGUIRE, BOWLES and the other Captains of their Company, to *divide* with them the rations and the pay they receive for their disinterested and patriotic labors.

Revival of an Old Delusion.

Almost every community, as well as every individual, has its pet chimera,—its fond delusion, which is nursed with all the sincerity that a devotee bestows upon a guardian saint, and every adverse circumstance which occurs is construed into a favorable symptom for the realization of the ever-deluding idea. The South has long nursed a chimera which it calls direct trade, and, in the attempt to make a reality of its delusion, it has lost time and opportunity to accomplish even greater things than that which it has striven in vain to possess. The various conventions and endeavors of our Southern brethren to gain the great object of their desires exhibit a curious illustration of the uselessness of all attempts to force the course of trade out of its natural channels. The South looks with undissembled envy upon the prosperity of Northern cities, which, it is alleged, is all owing to the trade which is intercepted between that portion of the Union and the other parts of the world. New-York, it is urged, levies black mail upon all the commerce between Europe and the South, the South being the loser of all we gain. But there are two sides to this question, viz.: the South side and the European side. Europe must lose just as much as the South does, as we stand exactly in the same relation to one that we do to the other. Yet Europe makes no complaint. She might, if she chose, establish a direct trade with the South, but the intermediate agency of New-York is found to be more profitable. There must be a general dépôt of distribution, and it does not matter much to the country at large at what point this dépôt is established. New-York having more advantages than any other harbor on the seaboard, has, by common consent, been selected as the great commercial *entrepôt* of the Atlantic States and the financial centre of the Union. It is not at all surprising that other cities should feel themselves entitled to this distinction and seek to obtain it. The means by which its attainment has been supposed to be easily accomplished has been direct trade; Charleston, New-Orleans, Norfolk, Savannah, Baltimore and Mobile have all been zealously trying for direct trade; trying to get along without having to avail themselves of the conveniences which such a commercial centre as this City offers. Since the present commercial troubles commenced the subject of direct trade with Europe has been broached again at the South, as the only cure for the present disease and the only safe remedy against its recurrence. A Virginia paper has proved very satisfactorily, no doubt, to the tobacco manufacturers, that the commission merchants of New-York grow rich at their expense, and that all the profits which these middlemen make might be saved by the magic of direct trade. The ten or fifteen cents which the tobacco manufacturer pays the New-York commission merchant for attending to the sale of his cavendish and pigtail, it is argued, might be saved, and, instead of adding to the great mass of wealth accumulated here, be kept in Virginia to the great benefit of the Old Dominion.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* falls in with the prevailing tone of Southern opinion, and actually finds some consolation in the thought that the present calamitous season will prove a real blessing to the South by causing the establishment of a system of direct trade between the Mississippi and the Mersey.

Precisely how this system of direct trade is to be brought about, and what its advantages will be, the *Picayune* does not state with much clearness, but it entertains little doubt of the immediate realization of the brilliant dream which has so many years dazzled the imagination of the whole South. The *Picayune* says:

> "The power on which we have been dependent so long has at length given way, and almost without knowing it, we have come, or are about to come, actually to realize in practice what has hitherto been considered by many an idle dream—direct trade with Europe. And should this step, which all must admit to be one in the right direction, in the present state of affairs certainly, result in our permanent emancipation from a system whose advantages are far outnumbered by their disadvantages—a system which wrings from us annually, without any return except the loss of influence and of power, millions of our hard-earned dollars—we should think the financial crisis, with all its manifold evils, cheap to us."

This may satisfy New-Orleans, but even if all the anticipations of the *Picayune* should be realized, Charleston and Norfolk and Baltimore would be as far as ever from the realization of their dream of direct trade.

REMOVAL OF STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.—The proposition to remove the landing places of the Sound steamers from their present locations to some point above Grand-street on the East River, and to remove the landing places of the North River steamers above Canal-street, was again before the Aldermen on Thursday night, and the report in favor of the measure is to be taken up to-day. Such changes as are proposed must follow the natural and gradual changes in the course of business. They cannot be arbitrarily effected without producing very serious injury to property, and deranging the natural currents of business. The chief argument in favor of the removal of the steamboat landings is the crowded state of the East River, and of the North River below Canal-street, which renders the navigation unsafe for the largest class of steamboats. But these boats make the passage twice a day only, and the accidents from them have been so rare, that they cannot be regarded as forming any formidable objection. There is another argument in favor of the removal, which has some force, though hardly sufficient in itself to excuse such a violent proceeding, and that is the inconvenience to passengers; the great hotels, and the principal part of the population are so far from the present landing places that it might be deemed necessary on this account to change them. The great difficulty would be, however, to find landings any more convenient than those now used. The great objection to the removal is that the passenger and freight business has centered itself at the lower end of the Island, on the north side of the river. Warehouses and docks have been built to accommodate their particular interest, and as the steamers of the Eastern, the Northern, and the Southern lines all land in close neighborhood, the transshipment of merchandise from one to another is greatly facilitated thereby, and the streets are relieved of an immense throng of carts which would have to be employed in carrying freight from one end of the City to the other.

Every possible facility ought to be given to the transshipment and landing of merchandise, because thereby the expenses of business movements are lessened.

Whenever it shall be found by the steamboat proprietors that it is for their interest to remove their landings further up-town they will be ready enough to do it, or whenever those who are most deeply interested in the matter shall demand such a change, it will be time enough to do it. There is too much reason for believing that the attempts which have been so persistently made to effect these changes have sought the benefit of a few holders of wharf property up town, and not that of the City at large or the travelling public.

The Police Commission.

Notwithstanding Mr. DRAPER'S tardy declination, the Police Commission is again filled. On Saturday afternoon, Mr. PELATIAH PERIT was elected, upon the nomination of Mayor WOOD, to fill the vacancy in the Board. We trust that he will accept the post, or that he will not, at all events, wait until after the next election to decide whether he will do so or not. It is very important for the City that this most important Board should, as speedily as possible, be put into working order. The public are indebted to Mayor WOOD for his repeated attempts, which we hope may now be crowned with success, to fill the vacancy which enabled him so long to blockade business of every kind.

The *Westminster Review*, in an article on the Representative System says, that it is notorious that the better class of London merchants will take no part in the City Government. Unhappily for us, the same thing is true of New-York, where the consequences are more deplorable, owing to the popular form of our Municipal Government. Mr. PERIT stands at the head of our mercantile community; he has for a long time been among the foremost of our wealthy merchants in all their movements for the public good, and though he was identified with the Whig Party, while that party was in existence, he has never held any political office, nor has he been an active politician in any party of late years. If a few men of his character and position could be induced to take an active part in our City Government, their influence, as well as their direct efforts, would prove in the highest degree conducive to the public welfare.

What has become of the Committee appointed a long time ago, to inquire into the qualifications of such members of the Old Police force as are candidates for reappointment? The public was induced to hope, from the appointment of this Committee, that the Department would be speedily filled up and placed upon an efficient footing. That it is now lamentably insufficient for the proper discharge of its duties, is evident from every day's observation. So far as it goes, our present Police is the best this City has ever seen. Its members are, as a general thing, men of character, good habits, industry and fitness for their place. They do everything in their power for the protection of the public. They are well disciplined, and the supervision over them is in the main rigid and vigilant. But there are not *half* enough of them for the discharge of the duties required at their hands. The districts assigned to each are so large that, with a little care, any amount of scoundrelism may be perpetrated at one end of his beat while the patrolman is at the other.

The Board made a movement some weeks since towards remedying this defect. What has become of the Committee that was appointed on that occasion?

The Extremes of Ruffianism.

We publish this morning the details of one of those revolting cases of criminal ruffianism, which, for the good name of our City, we most devoutly wish that the duties of journalism did not require us to lay before our readers. But the publicity of crime is one of the means of preventing its repetition, as well as of detecting and punishing the criminal; and we have no choice but to include in our daily summary of passing events the hideous atrocities committed by the baser part of our population, along with the accidents and other news of the day. The revolting case in question is an outrage of diabolical ruffianism, whereby an aged woman was murdered in the foulest manner conceivable. Among all the atrocities committed by the barbarous Sepoys in Lucknow, there were none more fiendish and inhuman than this act, which was perpetrated in one of our thickly peopled streets, and within sound of the policeman's tread as he went the round of his nightly duty. The perpetrators of the foul deed were low, vulgar ruffians, belonging to the coarser and degraded part of the people, and the wretched victim of their vicious lust was a poor laboring woman without family or friends. We might, therefore, console ourselves with the reflection that if such acts of fiendish ruffianism are perpetrated in our midst they are confined to the low, uneducated, vulgar, and vicious portion of the community, in the squalid sections of the City, away from the residences of the educated, refined and respectable members of society.

But, unhappily, this abominable development of the base passions of unbridled human nature in its lower forms of existence, is but a counterpart and companion drama to a similar occurrence in the other extreme of our social organization, the odious details of which we published last week. In all the external conditions of life, the persons concerned in these two cases are antipodal; but essentially there was but little difference between the low ruffians who caused the death of the wretched woman in Greenwich-street, and the well-educated and well-dressed hero of the "New-York Hotel Scandal." The difference is altogether in favor of the Greenwich-street scoundrels, who, acting under a beastly instinct, consummated this foul deed without hesitancy or remorse.

It was only a woman that was sacrificed, and they cared nothing for the consequences of their outrage but as they affected their own safety. In the other case we have a very different kind of ruffian; a young man who has enjoyed all the advantages which wealth, education, good society, and foreign travel can bestow, persecuting a feeble woman with mercenary and malignant persistency, corrupting her morals, alienating her from her husband, stripping her of her finery, terrifying [illegible] threats of exposure, maiming, crushing, [illegible] teasing her day by day, and inflicting wretchedness upon her to which death would, at any time, have been a merciful relief. Such inhuman cruelty—such remorseless villany as these two cases present of occurrences in the two extremes of New-York society, happily, have not often been paralleled.

It is a fearful thing to know that we have in our midst such hideous beasts in human form as the brute O'CONNELL and his companions; but it is more terrifying to know that such wretches as the man FURNESS can live in the very heart of our "best society" and mingle unsuspected among virtuous women and honest gentlemen.

SANFORD HALL.—We copy from the Flushing *Journal* a description of this institution, concerning which a general curiosity has been created by the recent discussions of the Woodman case. It seems that it was established and built by the late Chancellor SANFORD, and was designed to be an asylum for the treatment of insane persons whose friends were abundantly able to provide for them all the reliefs and appliances of science, and who, at the same time, were unwilling to send them to the large public institutions provided by the State. There can be no doubt of the utility and necessity of such establishments, though like everything of the kind, it is quite possible that they may be abused. The management of this one has always been in good hands, and it has enjoyed a high and doubtless deserved reputation.

Our legal record shows that a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued on Saturday by Judge DAVIES, to inquire into the causes of the detention of Miss SMITH, a young lady of this City, who has been an inmate of this Asylum for about eight years. She is said to have been placed there by her parents for good and sufficient reasons, but without the knowledge of another member of the family, who has only recently become aware of the fact, and has caused these measures of inquiry to be taken.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

We are still without authentic returns from a large portion of the State, hence we do not repeat our tables this morning. From several counties we have only estimates of the result, which may or may not be reliable. The actual canvass of votes proceeds very slowly, and some days will probably elapse before the returns are made. Taking the votes already reported, and adding estimates of the result in the counties from which partial returns have been received, we figure the Democratic majority in the State at between 12,000 and 13,000. The majorities, so far, stand relatively as follows:

Democratic majorities	51 554
Republican majorities	39,372
Democratic majority	12,182

The Assembly stands as follows, giving seven members to the Americans:

Democrats	62
Republicans	59
Americans	7
Total heard from	128

Four Assembly Districts remain to be heard from.

The Senate stands about as before reported, the Republicans having 18 members, and the Democrats 13, with one Fusion candidate elected by the Republicans and Americans.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES.—Mr. HIGHTON has recently made some reports to the British Electric Telegraph Company upon the condition of their wires. For the isolation of these when laid under ground gutta percha is used as an enveloping material, and its durability is a matter of great importance. Mr. HIGHTON in examining them finds that wherever the wires have been laid near to roots of oak trees it has decayed, so as to be almost or quite useless, while it is entirely sound at the distance of a few yards. A whitish-looking plant is detected in the soil about the trough in which the wire is laid, which is very much like the spawn of the mushroom. Wherever it touches the wires the gutta percha is found to be decayed. A fungus which is supposed to be developed from this spawn is found under the oak trees but nowhere else. It is of a yellowish-green color, and has a powerful odor, which is apparent in breaking the soil. Mr. HIGHTON tried the experiment of growing a fungus (*agaricus campestris*) near a piece of gutta percha, and found that it destroyed the insulating powers of the gutta. Mr. HIGHTON also found that the wires laid at Winslow in iron tubes were decayed, while those in wooden troughs were in perfect order. This decay, however, was not from the same cause as that which was found under the oak trees.

SATISFACTORY.—The *Tribune* says that in the recent Amazonian horse-whipping affair in Broadway, Miss LOUISA GASSEO, who sings in the choir of one of our fashionable *churches*, was the principal performer and Mr. EUGENE THORN took the secondary part. The same paper explains the affair by saying that it was "the result of some *disagreement* between the parties." We do not know upon what authority this explanation rests, but it seems plausible at all events.

THE GOVERNING CLASSES.—A hackman was convicted, in the Court of Sessions, on Saturday, of having struck Capt. STONE, of the steamboat *Plymouth Rock*, knocked him down, and kicked him savagely. Judge RUSSELL fined him *six cents*. This is the same Judge who some weeks since sent a boy to the State Prison for *forty years*, for stealing a few pennies.

MONUMENT TO MARSHALL HALL.—A writer in the London *Lancet*, of October 17, proposes that a monument be erected at Nottingham to the memory of Dr. MARSHALL HALL. It was in that town that he commenced practice, and it is there that he is buried. It will probably be done by the subscriptions of the medical profession.

AN ALARMING SPECTACLE.—To see a sturdy fellow, with a cigar in his mouth which cost as much as a loaf of bread, following a band of music and carrying a banner with the inscription, "BREAD OR WORK."

DIAMONDS AT AUCTION.—The U. S. Marshal, on Saturday, sold at the auction rooms of SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., a lot of Diamonds, alleged to have been forfeited to the United States, for violation of Revenue laws, as smuggled goods. Previous to the financial crisis they were valued at $27,000. There was a good deal of competition among the bidders, but they were sold at "panic" rates. They were sold in lots of ten carats, and brought from $25 to $30 per carat.

A small lot of mathematical instruments was also sold; they belonged to Mr. LEWIS SUMMONET, and were imported in the *Fulton*.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This establishment remains in the possession of the American Institute, which Association have determined to keep it open daily for the display of machinery, new inventions, etc. Having a good motive power, and other most excellent accommodations, this presents superior facilities to manufacturers and others to exhibit and test the products of their skill.

The Fat Cattle Show of the American Institute will take place on the 17th, 18th and 19th of December next, in the Palace.

The State Election—Views of the Defeated Candidate for Secretary of State.

From the Buffalo Express. Edited by A. M. Clapp, Esq.

It is now beyond a doubt that the young, vigorous and promising Republican party of the State of New-York has been covered with defeat. Its proud majority of 80,000 has been overturned, and some 20,000 more added to the success of the enemy. The powers of Slavery, Papacy and Supineness have been leagued against its success and contributed to its overthrow. The assaults of its enemies were expected, but the apathy of pretending friends was like the murderous blows aimed by BRUTUS at the heart of CÆSAR, ungrateful, wicked and cruel. The history of parties has never presented a parallel to this crushing, withering overthrow of the Republican Party. It is not only overcome, but literally trodden down. It presents a sad picture of its former proud position, and justly merits the scorn and contempt of the friends of freedom in other States, for its sad desertion of the right in an hour of so much peril to the cause of humanity, justice and good government. The worst of this calamity does not fall upon the Republican organization, but upon its illustrious standard bearer in the Senate, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. With a long life of public service, full of honors and usefulness, and with prospects as bright as the sun, and as terrible to his enemies as an army with banners, W. H. SEWARD has been damaged and deserted by the folly and apathy of the very men who should have rallied around him and made his heart glad with a Republican victory in this contest. He will wend his way with heavy heart to his seat in the Senate, knowing and feeling that his own State has turned its back upon the cause of Freedom in this hour of its peril, and abandoned him when most he needs the force of its voice and energetic action on the side of right, to cheer and encourage him in his battles with the Slave Propaganda at the Capitol. This unlooked-for, needless and cruel result, at once bedims his star and places his future hopes of advancement under a dense cloud. No man was ever more cruelly slaughtered by men who have professed friendship than has Mr. SEWARD been by those Republicans of the State of New-York, who, through supineness, have allowed the State to pass into the hands of his enemies.

This, to our mind, is the most wicked and disastrous feature of the performance, and does more than all else to destroy confidence in the integrity of the Republican organization. The result has been reached through general apathy, and we wish that apathy could be laden with the entire burden, but there are too many evidences that it had an accomplice, to allow the entire cause to be laid at its door. The apathy that existed had its origin in several causes. The severity of the times, which disheartens and oppress the people in their business interests, had its effect, but that, without other causes, would not have been sufficient to have produced such an overwhelming revolution. The measure of taxation to which the people have been subject to complete the public works, had its effect against the party in power when it was imposed. This is very unjust; for that measure was called for by an imperious necessity and approved by all parties. It was, nevertheless, seized upon by our opponents and used with tremendous power, coupled with the severity of the times, in discouraging the people of the rural districts and paralyzing their efficiency in the canvass. The marked corruptions of the last legislature through which bad measures were perfected by the use of money through a disgraceful lobby, and good ones were defeated, disgusted and disheartened the people. The developments in Congress, by which the grossest corruptions were revealed and laid at the door of our own State and fastened there by proofs too convincing to be discredited, inspired the masses with a feeling of loathing. The Republican party was forced to suffer from this, for the reason that it was not properly rebuked, but on the contrary found defenders among the Republican Press.

The consequences and teachings of this election are sad enough. The party is overthrown by its own mischief and folly, and the purest platform of principles ever yet presented to the American people for their confidence and support has been disgracefully trodden under the feet of the Slave Democracy of New-York. The disgrace of this defeat is too broad and deep to be wiped away and forgotten. Confidence is destroyed—hope is crushed—the adhesive powers of organization is lost, and the name of Republicanism has been covered with dishonor by the events and result of this contest, and when the Republican Party fights another battle in this State, it will be led on by other men than those who have studied in this contest how not to achieve a victory.

RICHMOND COUNTY ASSEMBLYMAN.—At the closing of the polls in Richmond, and for two days following, it was reported, and generally understood that JAMES GUYON, American, was elected to the Assembly instead of Dr. HUBBARD, Democrat. On Friday and Saturday last the report changed in favor of HUBBARD, which caused some little excitement, and led to inquiry in respect to the returns, when it was found that from one or two of the Election Districts of the County no returns had been sent in, while the law requires that the Inspectors shall hand them over to the Supervisor within 24 hours from the closing of the polls.

It is reported that the friends of Mr. GUYON are suspicious of foul play in the delay of sending in the returns, and that if they prove disastrous to Mr. GUYON when they do come in, the whole affair will be thoroughly tested. The Inspectors in the Districts referred to are Democrats.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

BAJOU'S KID
GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
85 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their Dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, NO. 362 BROADWAY, IS now teaching his system of penmanship for one dollar.

MARRIED.

JACOBSEN—PINDAR.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 7, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., by the Rector, Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, OTTO F. JACOBSEN, of Tarrytown, N. Y., to ANNA E., daughter of the late Charles K. Pindar, of this City.

WHEELER—KING.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, by Rev. J. S. Holmes, Mr. A. A. WHEELER to Miss SARAH F. KING.

FLINT—HALSEY.—On Monday, Nov. 2, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. A. A. Wood, Mr. H. M. FLINT, of Chester, Orange County, to HARRIET T., daughter of the late Wm. A. Halsey.

CARTER—AVERILL.—At Cooperstown, on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Lawson Carter, WM. LAWSON CARTER, of Cleveland, Ohio, to JANE RUSSELL, daughter of William H. Averill, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 7, SARAH PIERPOINT WILLIAMS, widow of the late Rev. Samuel P. Williams, of Newburyport, Mass., aged 61 years.

Her friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 96 West 43d st., this day, at 12 M. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

ELLIS.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 6, ELIZA ANN ELLIS, wife of Wm. H. Ellis, and daughter of John and Rachel Vanderpool, aged 37 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 32 North Moore-st., at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, without further notice.

BANCROFT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, JOEL N. BANCROFT, lately a resident of New-Orleans, aged 43 years.

His remains were conveyed to Sharon, Conn., for interment.

BARKER.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 6, of lingering illness, HARRIET BARKER, relict of the late Wm. C. Barker, in the 65th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 21 Clinton-place, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 2½ P. M., without further notice.

STEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 7, Col. WILLIAM STEELE, in the 54th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, 10th inst., without further invitation.

BARROWS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 8, DANIEL C., eldest son of Samuel F. and Eliza M. Barrows, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mr. Wm. Henry Wallace, Greene-av., near Carlton-av., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

SCATCHERD.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 8, MARIA SCATCHERD, widow of Frederick S. Scatcherd, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, Fleet st., near Hudson-av., at 2½ o'clock, on Tuesday, Nov. 10.

SAMMIS.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Nov. 7, JOHN HENRY, son of Stephen H. and Julia A. Sammis, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 61 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

SOUTHWORTH.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 8, of consumption, in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. JANE J., wife of Mr. J. E. Southworth, of the firm of Messrs. Southworth, Slauson & Co., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Strong-place Church, (corner of Strong-place and Degraw st.,) South Brooklyn.

☞ Oneida County papers please copy.

MORSE.—In Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, Oct. 23, of yellow fever, ERASTUS LEARNED MORSE, of New-York City, eldest son of James C. Morse, of Worcester, Mass., aged 31 years.

IMPORTANT.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUT OF SHIPS WM. NELSON, MERCURY, ARAGO, &c., over 150 casks and cases of FINE FRENCH CHINA
TEA SETS,
DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS and
BRONZES,
VASES, and
FANCY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
to which we respectfully invite the attention of the public.

These goods were ordered by us in Europe previous to the commencement of the present disastrous panic, principally for the Southern market, but in consequence of the depressed state of business in the country, and the impossibility of making collections out of New-York, we have decided to retain them in our store, and offer them to our
RETAIL CUSTOMERS FOR CASH,
AT SUCH AN
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE
as must insure a speedy sale. We have devoted the whole of our FIRST FLOOR exclusively to these goods, and they will be displayed ready for sale on and after
TUESDAY, 10TH INSTANT,
with the price marked in plain figures.

We invite a visit to our establishment on this occasion, feeling assured that an inspection of the styles and prices will convince every one that this is an opportunity of obtaining goods in our line that will in all probability not occur again.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, for the purpose of opening and arranging these goods.

$150,000 WORTH OF
FINE CHINA, GLASS-WARE, CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS,
PARIAN STATUARY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY, &c., now selling at
AN UNPARALLELED REDUCTION FOR CASH.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-sts.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION,
FOR CASH.
FINE GOLD BAND
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 147 pieces..............$42
FANCY DECORATED TOILET SETS, 11 pieces.............. 5
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS,
(Warranted heavy plate).............. 4
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

NEW EDITIONS OF
MEADOW BROOK,
'LENA RIVERS
AND
HOMESTEAD ON THE HILLSIDE.
By Mrs. HOLMES. Price $1 each.
Just published by
MILLER, ORTON & CO., No. 25 Park-row.
Agents can make money by selling them in city and country. Sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
THURSDAY, Nov. 12.
for the benefit of the
WOMAN'S HOSPITAL,
in compliment to
MRS. RANDOLPH STONE.
on which occasion several
EMINENT ARTISTES WILL APPEAR.
Officers and Executive Committee:

Mrs. David Codwise,	Mrs. Dr. Barker,
Mrs. Wm. B. Astor,	Mrs. Waldron Pell,
Mrs. R. Minturn,	Mrs. James Brooks,
Mrs. Jacob LeRoy,	Mrs. Elisha Peck,
Mrs. T. C. Doremus,	Mrs. Horace Webster.

Tickets..$1 each,
To be had at the principal music and bookstores, and at the Hall.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

MAKE WAY FOR THE CHAMPION!
Tremendous rush for the
NEW-YORK MERCURY,
Containing the commencement of
NED BUNTLINE'S GREAT STORY,
THE ANGEL AND FIEND.
An extra edition published TO-DAY. Ask your newsman to get it for you immediately. Office 22 Spruce-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reëlect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

A BARGAIN FOR OVERSTOCKED DRY GOODS DEALERS.—A splendid country seat, cost $20,000, will be sold for $15,000, of which $8,000 will be taken in a good stock of staple and fancy dry goods. The balance may remain on mortgage. Address W. M. L., Union-square Post-Office.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILlinery and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YARD.—J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., have just received a lot of ladies' French cloths, of choice shade and fine quality, at $1 50 a yard. A decided bargain.
Nos. 701 Greenwich-st., and 467 6th-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock which they are now offering for sale at prices to suit the times.

EMBROIDERED SETS.
200
just received, and for sale at half the price of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. of Mercer.

PARIS EMBROIDER'D VELVET CLOAKS,
TALMAS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
From $12 to $25 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED.
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS',
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

$50,000 WORTH OF
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
AT RETAIL.
MILLER & GRANT,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
No. 703 Broadway,
Three doors above 4th-st.,
Having made arrangements with a French manufacturer to dispose of a large invoice of goods just landed,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
They will offer, on Monday, the 9th inst.,

Black crape collars,	Embroidered collars,
Black crape sets,	Collars and cuffs,
Black lace basques,	Valenciennes inserted sets,
Embroidered lace caps,	Medalion sets, &c.,

At a great sacrifice, as they must be sold in a short time at whatever price they may bring.
Besides the above, we will offer
Veils, Point lace sets,
Capes, Honiton sets,
Mantillas and Applique sets
Coiffures, Valenciennes sets,
Of our own importations, below the European cost.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH,
AT NOS. 32 AND 34 VESEY-ST.,
Corner of Church.
This large and well selected stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is now offered
AT PRIVATE SALE,
to cash buyers, at
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonable goods, such as

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Silks,
Shawls,	Sheetings,	Hosiery,
Prints,	Dress Goods,	White Goods,
Linens,	Yankee Notions,	

And all the usual variety, which will be sold at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN H. MAHONEY,
Assignee of FENTON, LEE & Co.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS.
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

10,000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation.
4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
2,500 yards of super French, at $1 50, worth $2 25.
2,000 yards of black beavers, at $1, worth $1 45.
1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4.
Also, double-face and gray beavers, all qualities.
Paper cloak and basque patterns, 10 cents each.
Ladies wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HUDSON BAY CO.'S
FUR WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.
MARK J. KING
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1834, FOR WHOLESALING ONLY)
Offers at retail, for cash, his immense stock of
FURS, VALUED AT $400,000,
At a large discount from wholesale prices, for 30 days.
In consequence of the utter stagnation in business, and the impossibility of obtaining money through the ordinary channels, I am compelled to offer my whole stock of FURS, consisting of every article in the Fur line, from the finest Sable to the most common Coney, at a discount of 40 per cent from cost. All goods warranted.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
CHEAP!
Received from Auction and per late arrivals.
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
Woolen Plaid Long and Square Shawls, Brochés, Stellas, Merinos, &c. Also, Scarfs, in great variety,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Wool and Raw Silk Plaids, Poplins, Valencias, Paramattas, Alpacas, De Beiges, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Over-Coatings, Linings and Tailors' Trimmings, in every variety,
RETAILED BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOS, CHEAP!
1,000 pieces Colored and Black,
RETAILED AT AUCTION PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS.
PLUSH CIRCULARS, full size..........$3 each.
BLACK CLOTH CIRCULARS, lined...... 8 each.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS.............. 15 each.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, in every variety.
Brussels, Velvet and Medallion Carpetings; also, Three-Ply, Ingrain and low-priced Carpetings;
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
Brocatels, Satin Laines, Lace Curtains, Draperies, &c.,
25 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

BEST ENGLISH TAPESTRY.
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
At $1 per yard,
For Cash only.
A. T. STEWART & Co.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Beautiful Chenille Shawls, only $9.
Rich Stella Shawls at $8.
All-Wool Square Broché Shawls, $5.
All-Wool Long Broché Shawls, $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE GARMENTS
ECONOMISTS ARE AWAKE
As to where they can best consult their interest in the purchase of
A WINTER SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.
Hence, there should arise the question as to
WHAT REALLY CONSTITUTES CHEAPNESS?
From our long experience in catering for the community, we would interpose a reply. The great requisites being, as is conceived:
GOOD MATERIAL,
GOOD WORKMANSHIP,
And especially
GRACEFULLY-CUT GARMENTS,
Which we would allege, without egotism, can be had, in view of the exigencies of times, at
NO. 231 BROADWAY,
In greater perfection than at any other less experienced Clothing House.
WILLIAM T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO.

CHENILLE SCARFS, 4s., CHENILLE SCARFS, 10s.
150 dozen elegant Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, 50 cts.
75 doz. elegant Silk Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, $1 25.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 9,
A splendid lot of Silks
At $1 per yard.
New goods received by the *Arago*, purchased in Paris at a great sacrifice.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP DRY GOODS,
AT
No. 473 Broadway, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
Where may be found the Greatest Bargains
IN SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, VELVETS, MERINOS
PLAIDS, DE LAINES, POPLINS, VALENCIAS,
EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, FLANNELS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
Which will all be sold at Great Sacrifice.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each,
Usuall sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

1,000 DOZ. BEST QUALITY FRENCH
KID GLOVES,
(Medium Colors,) only 70 cents per pair,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FURS ARE ALL DOWN.
Russian Sable, Stone Marten, Mink,
Fitch, Ermine, French Sable,
Rock Marten, Squirrel, &c.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

GENTS AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS
Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers,
Traveling Shawls, Robes de Chambre,
At incredibly low prices.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

IN THE ROBE ROOMS
At GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
All the articles of ladies' underwear,
Morning Dresses, Mantillas, Misses and Children's clothes,
have been marked down
under cost prices. The stock is fresh, copious and fashionable.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS HAVE
just purchased, very cheap for cash,
SILKS,
MERINOS,
AND ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
And will sell at extraordinarily low prices.
Nos. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., corner of Howard.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 172 Water-st.

TO ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are now offering
GREAT BARGAINS
IN LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
and
AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS,
&c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE.
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 175 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS IN DRY GOODS.
THE WHOLE STOCK TO BE SOLD
AT ANY SACRIFICE.
SILK.—All the new silks imported for this season's trade reduced 25 cents to 75 cents per yard, or $3 to $10 per dress; black silk reduced 3s. per cent.
SHAWLS.—Long broché shawls marked down $5 to $8 each; square broché shawls reduced $3 to $5 each; long wool shawls reduced $2 50 to $4 each; stella and cashmere shawls at half price.
CLOAKS.—1,000 brown and black cloaks, all made this season, reduced $3 to $8 each; cloaks made to order for cost of materials.
FRENCH MERINOS.—600 pieces Lupin's French merino, marked down 20 cents to 50 cents per yard, commencing as low as 15 cents per yard.
PARAMATTAS.—1,500 pieces, 1¼ yards wide, Paramatta, every quality and color, marked down 10 cents to 25 cents per yard, commencing at 1s.
DE LAINES.—An immense stock of French, English, and American delaines, reduced 5 cents to 10 cents per yard; all desirable styles, commencing at 10 cents.
Merrimac calicoes 9 cents; ducal plaids 1s; wool gala plaids 1s; 10-4 white sheeting muslin 1s. 6d.; heavy Canton flannel 10 cents, &c.
Every article not mentioned in this advertisement reduced in proportion.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
No. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.
corner of Monroe-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
In consequence of the great Financial Crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES.
THE WHOLE OF THEIR
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
WILL BE OFFERED ON
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9,
AT
RETAIL FOR CASH.
SILK ROBES..........................at $12, reduced from $18
SILK ROBES..........................at $16, reduced from $27
SILK ROBES..........................at $20, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $40, reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $50, reduced from $85
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES $60a$75, reduced f'm $125
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $30, reduced from $40
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $35, reduced from $55
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $50, reduced from $75
DRESS SILKS of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents, new and desirable patterns.
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality....12½c.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality......25c.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES..40c., reduced from 60c.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super., 50c., re'd fm 85c.
VALENCIAS, silk and wool.......50c., reduced from 125c.
VALENCIAS, silk and wool.......75c., reduced from 175c.
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE.......60c., reduced from 125c.
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS.....60c., reduced from 100c.
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide. 12½c., reduced from 25c.
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide..20c., reduced from 30c.
ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT
UNHEARD-OF PRICES.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE,
AT AUCTION,
OF THE RICH AND VALUABLE
RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Formerly belonging to the firm of
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer,
Commencing every day at 10 o'clock A. M.
In consequence of the great stagnation in business, and the unparalleled efforts that are being made in every department of trade to dispose of heavy stocks, the Mortgagees of this truly valuable and choice stock of DRY GOODS feel compelled to make every effort to turn it into
CASH,
and therefore resort to the above means to invite the attention of families to an opportunity of buying goods
AT THEIR OWN PRICES.
The public are also assured that nothing but the
STRINGENCY OF THE TIMES
would induce them to offer rich goods, such as compose this stock, in this manner.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
is invited to the
RICH ASSORTMENT OF SILKS,
consisting in part of
BLACK POULT DE SOIE,
COLORED DO.,
HEAVY BROCADE SILK,
BAYADERE STRIPE DO.,
PLAID SILKS,
In every variety.
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE,
COLORED DO.,
and every other kind usually found in first-class stores.
ALSO,
SHAWLS IN EVERY VARIETY;
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
And a complete stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS and
HOSIERY,
All of which will be put up in
SMALL QUANTITIES TO SUIT FAMILIES,
AND SOLD
WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
N. B.—Parties who may wish to purchase bills will have their bids received by making a deposit.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
ELEGANT FURS.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st.,
Is offering for sale
By order of the administrator of
THE LATE J. H. HARLEY,
An elegant assortment of furs,
At extraordinary low prices for cash.
Is also closing out his own stock of
Cloaks, mantillas, wrappers, &c., &c.,
REGARDLESS OF PRICES.
No. 303 Canal-st., near Broadway.

COME LADIES,
ONE AND ALL,
TO THE CHATTEL MORTGAGE
AUCTION SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.
SILKS
going off at less than
FORTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Notwithstanding the heavy loss
THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD,
and buyers are invited to come and
GIVE ALL THEY CAN.
Sale every day, rain or shine, until the stock is sold, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly
And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.
RUFUS SANGER,
Importer and Jobber,
No. 144 Broadway,
Offers to dispose of the balance of his
FALL IMPORTATIONS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH,
in the store
No. 380 BOWERY,
Opposite 5th-st,
Which he has rented for
SIXTY DAYS.
His stock comprises a rich assortment of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
VELVETS,
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
BLANKETS, &c.,
Which he will sell at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE!
No. 380 Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 9,
RICH VELVET AND OTHER FLOUNCES.
SILK ROBES
At $25 each.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
AT Mme. F. PINCHON'S, No. 56 Bleecker-st.
A SELECT ASSORTMENT,
In Cloth and Velvet,
OF THE NEWEST PARIS PATTERNS.

THE CHEAPEST FRENCH MERINOS
IN THE CITY.
LUPIN'S BEST MAKE,
At 50, 60 and 75 cents per yard,
From the recent large
AUCTION SALES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just bought a large Stock of
BROCHE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
And other Shawls,
which they offer at prices to defy all competition.
No. 306 (old No. 60) Canal-st., corner of Howard.

ATTENTION IS SOLICITED
to the
LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL
Stock of
SILVER WARE, WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, and JEWELRY of the latest patterns and fashions, ALL WARRANTED, for sale at
A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

DRY GOODS.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
800 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
300 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
2,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
400 black beaver cloth circulars at 8 dollars.
500 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE,
All this week,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES,
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY,
ROYAL ERMINE and every other description of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTION.
Black Velvet Cloaks and Talmas.
Our stock of Black Velvet Cloaks is immense, and consists in part of richly embroidered imported cloaks, and in part of those manufactured by ourselves from the best $10 Lyons velvets.
Stock all new, and of the best description, and prices this day reduced one-half
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
STYLES EXCLUSIVE, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
And made from the rarest qualities of beaver.
On our centre tables will be found quantities of English and French Gray Beaver Cloaks, at $3 50 and $6 50 each, cost from $7 to $15 to import.
Cloaks in our extensive establishment is a business, and not a department. Ladies consequently have the opportunity of making their selection out of over
FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
every one of which will bear the test of examination.
We have but one price, but that under the circumstances of the times, is now much below cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH OTTOMAN PLAIDS, COST 18 CENTS,
AT 8 CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, COST 25 CENTS,
AT 10 CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH PARAMATTAS, (DOUBLE WIDTH,) COST 31 CENTS,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH BLACK SILKS, (gro de chin,) COST $1 10
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH FRENCH MERINOS, COST $1 08,
AT 63 CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING, COST 25 CENTS,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

FORTY PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE OUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
At Retail,
FOR CASH,
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal st., Brandreth Building.

$150,000 WORTH OF MOURNING GOODS,
AT A SACRIFICE,
Varying from 20 to 50 per cent. below cost of importation.
CALL AND EXAMINE!
N. B.—Best French Kid Gloves 4s. per pair.
W. JACKSON, Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT THE GREAT SALE
OF MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 BROADWAY,
60 per cent. below cost of importation,
5 cases double width Shepherd Plaids, 25 cents.
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!
Twenty-five per cent. below cost of importation.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.
ENORMOUS REDUCTION,
Rich Silks, 12s. to 8s.
Irish Poplins (real) 14s. to 9s.
Valenciennes Laces, Embroideries.
Embroidered Edgings and Flouncings.
Very Superior Wool Plaid, 6s. to 3s. 6d.
Real Point Lace sets and collars.
Real Laces. Guipure Laces.
ALL EXTREMELY LOW.
CLOAKS,
Very superior quality.
In exclusive styles 33 per cent. Reduction.
Fancy and Staple Goods generally,
All Reduced.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

CHENELLE SHAWLS,
PARIS PRINTED MUSLIN DE LAINES,
ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
and a variety of other
DRESS GOODS,
purchased at the recent
AUCTION SALES,
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
will be opened on Monday, Nov. 9.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DAMAGED FRENCH BROADCLOTHS, Beaver cloths, Cassimeres, bed and berth blankets, flannels, black silk velvets, black silks, linen table cloths, &c. Also, domestics at the new cash prices, for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

RICH PLAID POPLINS.
The best goods imported.
$1 per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
A large, splendid stock,
At the store of
ROBERT RAIT & CO.
JURGENSEN, COOPER, TOBIAS,
CRAG, BEESLEY,
And other of the best London, Liverpool
and Geneva makers.
FOR CASH AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
FALL STOCK
Now Open.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st. corner Mercer.

THE ENTIRE
STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE
is being offered
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

Loss of the Central America—Letter from a Former Officer.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your columns have furnished me with the sad details of the loss of the *Central America*, and, although by the time this reaches you, the public will have almost forgotten the sad event,—having been intimately connected with the commander and officers of that ship, I feel it a duty to their memory and to their mourning relatives to add my humble tribute to their worth.

First, as regards the capabilities of the *Central America* as a sea-going steamer; I have been at sea in the finest and best built ships out of the port of New-York. I have weathered many a Winter gale in the noble *Baltic*, and am now attached—without fear of contradiction I make the statement—to one of the best sea-boats in the world, and I have yet to see a more trustworthy ship than the ill-fated *Central America*. I served in her during one of our late severe Winters, and during that time encountered many furious gales, one especially which in point of duration and violence is seldom equaled, and the noble ship always conducted herself in such a manner as to elicit universal praise from those best competent of judging. Unfortunately at the time of the disaster she was, as regards trim, less capable than usual of withstanding a heavy gale—her coals and water having been nearly consumed, and the ship consequently too light and crank.

But I am digressing from my subject—I would render my humble admiration to those noble souls who, alas! have so soon met a watery grave. Captain HERNDON—who *can* say aught against him—so good, so noble-hearted, so generous in regard to the faults of others—he was a man to whom any officer would have become attached. I remember upon one occasion when a difficulty had arisen, how kindly he called me to him, how candidly he showed me where I was wrong, how warmly he interested himself to have the matter looked upon in a proper light. Would that there were more men—more commanders like Captain HERNDON. The *Central America* was an example to other ships in point of unity and concord among her officers. During the few months I was among them we were as brothers—the sorrow of one was shared by all—when one was happy all rejoiced. Esteeming our commander as we all did, each felt that he was one in a thousand. I might particularize, but why should I do so? To those who knew them I have but to mention TENNISON—my noble-hearted friend; VAN RENSELLAER, my ever faithful shipmate; the *names*, to those who were familiar with the *men* that bore them, are enough! In the hearts of their surviving shipmates they are written in letters of gold! Fate decreed that I should leave the ship in which I had passed many happy months—the sequel proves that I saved my life in so doing. Years may roll on, but naught can ever efface from my mind the sad fate of those noble souls. What better proof does the world want of their character than their conduct during the frightful disaster? Not a dismayed countenance, not a faint heart among them—they nobly perished doing their *duty*. What a contrast to the conduct of others in like circumstances! With those who knew them, it elicits no surprise—they were incapable of doing otherwise.

Time may drive the sad disaster from the minds of the public—but *we* who have associated with them and shared their dangers will not cease to point to the loss of the *Central America* with pride and admiration—*pride* that we should have called such men friends, *admiration* that they should have behaved, when the King of Terrors stared them in the face, in a manner worthy of themselves and glorious to the profession. HERNDON, VAN RENSSELAER, TENNISON, alas! you are lost to us and the world forever—but your eulogium is engraved on the hearts of your shipmates!

W. L. M., ship *Tornado*.

Personal.

It is stated that Mr. Davis, the great horse-race speculator, had bet Mr. Ten Broeck the enormous odds of $20,000 against $100 that he could not win the double event of the Czarowitch and Cambridge stake, and as he has already secured one, the chance of this great success is in favor of *Prioress*.

At Clarksburg, Va., a few days ago, a son of Col. James Winter, suddenly returned from Kansas, after an absence of three years. Two sisters of the young gentleman did not at first recognize him, but when they did, the eldest, Cecilia, was so exceedingly overjoyed that, being extremely delicate, she fell to the floor dead.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following bit of clerical pleasantry; Rev. Dr. C——, of New-York, is as noted for his wit as for his eloquence. One of his friends recently remarked to him, that "currency was deranged." "I should think it was," replied the Doctor, "for we hear that *ten mills* do not now make *one cent*."

On the afternoon of election day, in Boston, says the *Bee*, the sign of the new banking firm of "Gardener, Walcott & Co."—Henry J. Gardener being the senior partner—was put up in State-street, in presence of thousands of citizens, who concluded that his Excellency "gave up the strife" as gracefully as possible?

On dit—that Enoch Train, Esq., of Liverpool-packet notoriety, has determined to leave that city and establish himself in New-York, to start a new line of packets to Liverpool.

Proceedings on a criminal suit have been commenced against John Wentworth, Mayor of Chicago, for obtaining money under false pretences. A criminal lawyer of Chicago is the prosecutor.

General John W. A. Sanford, of Baldwin County, Ga., has declined his seat in the State Senate because he does not choose to swear that he did not obtain his election by "bribery, *treating*," &c.

General Haskell, of Tennessee, who was conveyed to a lunatic asylum a few weeks ago, is recovering, and it is said will soon be set at liberty.

Baron Liebig, the celebrated chemist, has received the order of Charles the Third from the Queen of Spain.

Crawford's equestrian statue of Washington has arrived at Richmond, and preparations are being made for its inauguration.

Forrest is playing at Wood's Theatre in St. Louis.

Obituary.

Hon. WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of the State of North Carolina, died at Raleigh on Thursday last, in the 84th year of his age. Mr. HILL was a native of Stokes county, and came to Raleigh in the year 1795, as clerk to JAMES GLASGOW, then Secretary of State. He was succeeded by WILLIAM WHITE and on Mr. WHITE's death in 1811, Mr. HILL was elected Secretary of State, and filled the office to the day of his death, a period of forty-six years. In all the mutations of party, none attempted his removal.

The Honolulu *Polynesian* announces the death of an old resident of the Island—John White, a native of Plymouth, Eng. Mr. White was on board the frigate *Amelia*, which was attached to the North Sea fleet under Vice-Admiral Duncan, and was in the action fought with the Dutch fleet in the year 1796. He first landed on these Islands in 1796, and became a permanent resident in the year 1802, and is supposed to have been, at the time of his death, one of the oldest foreign residents on the islands. He was 84 years of age.

Mr. PATRICK DILLON, Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires of the French Government at Hayti, has just died at Paris, after a lingering illness contracted during his residence as Consul at San Francisco.

Mr. Charles Cotesworth died suddenly in Liverpool on the 32d ult. Mr. Cotesworth was one of the leading shipowners, the principal of the firm of Cotesworth, Wynne and Lyne.

General Boone died at his residence at Tishomingo County, Miss., on the 17th ult. He was a descendant of Daniel Boone, and was said to resemble him in personal appearance.

Rev. S. S. Lattimore, whose name was made notorious by the publication of some improprieties committed by him on board a steamer a year ago, died at Aberdeen, Miss., last week.

Hon. Charles Polk, Ex-Governor of Delaware State, died at his residence at Milford Hundred on the 26th ult., in the 70th year of his age.

The Mormons.

A letter from a young Mormon in Salt Lake addressed to his father at the East, tends to confirm the report that the Mormons purpose resistance. The writer says: Our Governor, who had led us from Nauvoo, led the advance pioneers to this place, taken every measure to advance the prosperity of the Territory, defended the inhabitants against the inroads of the Indians, and been a friend to the honest poor, against whom the people have preferred no charge, for whom tens of thousands would give their lives to save his, has been superseded by a man from Missouri—the very State that has done us the greatest injustice. We were informed of this by the arrival of the mail conductors without the mail. This capped the climax. For a few months we had regular mails—the contractor was a Mormon. The contract has been taken from him on a false pretence; we sincerely believe, for nothing in the world than to prevent us from learning of the measures of the Government against us. The people have been summoned together and have been asked to express their wishes, and unanimously have concluded to keep out these troops. All have been at liberty to leave the Territory, and those who had any inclination beforehand to complain have been advised to leave before the snow falls; but I do not anticipate a single departure.

A Providence man, GEORGE BROWN, has been murdered in Utah. A letter to the Providence *Journal*, says: "BUSTAR's train (the murderers') commenced killing Indians indiscriminately near Fort Laramie, and followed up the business until they came to BROWN's post. During the night the Indians killed several head of the stock, six or seven. BUSTAR and his party accused BROWN and his party of being in league with the Indians, and fell on them and murdered them. BUSTAR's train, it would appear, were not altogether at the massacre, for report says that shortly after the massacre a part of the train came to the post, when one of them recognized poor BROWN, and told the murderers that they had killed one of the best men in Utah, and that he surely could not have been guilty. The train hastened on rapidly to California, fearing to pass through Carson. Report says that they killed another man—a trader—after murdering BROWN and his party.

Sanford Hall—Description of the Institution.

From the Flushing Journal.

The New-York papers for a week past have been occupied with the details of a case in which one GARDNER FURNESS had sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* for General MACDONALD, proprietor of Sanford Hall, in this village, to produce the person of one Mrs. CAROLINE WOODMAN, who, it was alleged in the writ, was under confinement in that institution and restrained of her liberty. The proceedings were brought to a conclusion on Thursday, when it was announced that Mrs. WOODMAN had left in charge of her brother, C. L. THOMAS, for her home in Mississippi.

In noticing this case, it is not our intention to refer to the painful details which superinduced the necessity of Mrs. WOODMAN being placed under apparent restraint. These details can be found in the City papers. Suffice it to say, from the best information that we can obtain, we are satisfied that she was brought by her husband to Sanford Hall as a patient, not as a lunatic, to be treated for disease incurred by the free use of opium and other narcotic stimulants. Apparently she came freely and of her own accord. At the time of her entrance, the particulars of her connection with Mr. FURNESS, were unknown to those who have charge of the institution. Some of the facts having transpired within a few days subsequent to her admission, her husband was requested to make other arrangements in regard to his wife. However, upon his earnest appeal, and the understanding that he was to hasten South to make known to her friends her place of abode, and to request them to take her in charge, she was permitted to remain until they could receive her, the time being limited to the first of November.

In the meantime have occurred the circumstances which have given publicity and notoriety to the case, and which has caused some of the city papers to insinuate charges affecting the character of Sanford Hall, and certain other institutions which are not indicated, as affording too free facilities for the admission of patients. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that any of those charges, whether express or implied, do not apply to Sanford Hall. This institution, which was removed from the city to this village some dozen years bygone, had won a large reputation in the medical world, for its remarkable success in the treatment of cases of insanity. It was then under the charge of the late Dr. JAMES MACDONALD, brother of the present proprietor, whose estimable character is embalmed in the memory of all inhabitants of this village and in the memory of all who knew him. Since then the resident physicians have all been eminent in this branch of their profession, and of high moral and gentlemanly character.

Of Gen. MACDONALD, it is scarcely necessary to say that our citizens esteem him as a high-toned gentleman, of enlarged humanity, and who would not countenance anything that is not perfectly proper and right. No breath of scandal, or other than of perfect confidence in the institution which he conducts has ever been heard among us, until the vile insinuations of the lawyer BUSTEED, and his partial echoers of the City Press. We are satisfied that the institution will stand the test of the most thorough examination, and that its statistics, arithmetical and moral, if laid open to the public eye, will satisfy the world that its mission in the cause of humanity has been eminently successful, and entitled to a more enduring record than can be found in mere pecuniary reward.

Sanford Hall is an imposing structure in the south part of our village, built by the late Chancellor SANFORD, at an expense of over $100,000. Since it came into the hands of the present occupants, no expense has been spared to adapt it as an appropriate retreat for the insane. The grounds are most ample in extent, and embellished in a style that exhibits rare taste. In its externals and internals there is nothing wanting to make the Institution, for its size and business, equal to any of the public institutions of the land. Its relations with other institutions are those of amity and coöperation, and annually, our citizens have been witnesses of the visits to this Institution of large numbers of medical men, engaged in this particular branch of the profession, who after assembling in convention in New-York, thus conclude the business that has called them together.

The Latest Murders.

THE CARTER TRAGEDY AT PHILADELPHIA—FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED MAN.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, of Saturday, says:

We learn from Tamaqua that the intelligence of the murder of RICHARD CARTER, Esq., at the St. Lawrence Hotel, by THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, created a great sensation in that place. His remains were taken to Tamaqua on Thursday, and although it was raining when the train arrived, the streets were crowded, the whole population having turned out to meet all that was left of one of their most prominent and influential citizens, and who, whatever may have been his failings, was highly esteemed in Tamaqua and wherever he was known. The funeral was to take place at 11 o'clock to-day, and a great turnout of the population was expected.

A correspondent at Tamaqua writes to us to correct some of the statements made in regard to this affair. He says that SMITH was never employed by CARTER, and was probably never in Tamaqua at all. He says also that Mrs. CARTER, instead of being older than her husband, is six or seven years younger. He also denies that CARTER had been loose in his morals in his younger days. He intimates that SMITH had demanded money from CARTER to heal his wounded honor, and because this was refused, he slew him. He adds: "There was no man in this community more highly esteemed and respected, or whose sudden and awful death could have been more generally deplored by the entire community than Mr. CARTER's. He was for many years the leading spirit of business and public enterprise in this locality, and his loss will not, it is feared, be supplied for many years to come. He was ever ready, with open hand and purse, to assist the unfortunate and to aid in the cause of benevolence and of public improvement, and his loss will be felt as a public calamity in this vicinity."

MURDER WILL OUT—DETECTION OF A MURDER COMMITTED FIVE YEARS AGO.

The *Delaware Gazette* has the following:

In 1852, a man living in Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, named JOSEPH DOWNHAM, entered security for the appearance at Court of a negro. Court time rolled round, but the negro did not appear. DOWNHAM was heard by several persons to say, very significantly, he would fetch him. In a day or two DOWNHAM appeared in Court, and exhibited a hat with a hole in it, alleging that he had gone after the negro, and that he fired a load of shot through his (DOWNHAM's) hat, and made his escape and had gone off. This story was credited, and nothing more was heard of the negro. DOWNHAM's security was not exacted, but a short time after this occurrence he left Delaware, and has since been living in the State of Indiana. A gentleman from Delaware, named CARTER, during the last Summer visited Indiana. In conversation with a gentleman in that State, he was told that DOWNHAM on one occasion, when drunk, while talking about Delaware, was asked why he left there. In reply he said he got into a scrape, and had to leave. When asked what sort of a scrape, he said it was only killing of a d—d negro. These remarks were treated as the ebullitions of a drunken man, and Mr. CARTER replied that he never heard anything about the affair. But when he returned to Delaware he told this story to several persons; finally it reached the ears of ROBERT W. REYNOLDS, Esq., the Register of Kent County.

This gentleman related it to Attorney-General FISHER, who summoned Mr. CARTER. The latter gentleman could give no further information. A white man, who lived with DOWNHAM in 1852, named ANDREWS or ANDERSON, was then formally summoned before the Grand Jury of Kent County Court, at the late session. To the questions of the Grand Jury he made, in substance, the following statement:

In 1852 he and a negro named POMPEY worked for DOWNHAM. One morning he told them to go into a wood to chop. DOWNHAM passed to the other side of the woods with a gun, about a mile distant. When he returned he said to ANDREWS that he had shot a rabbit. The manner of the expression created suspicion, as he had said he would shoot the negro, who had refused to appear at Court. That night he told ANDERSON and POMPEY to get their shovels, as he had a job for them. He led them across the woods to the body of the negro—told POMPEY to dig a hole and bury the body, and threatened to kill them both if they ever divulged the secret. The body was dragged about thirty yards and was buried. DOWNHAM subsequently left the State, and ANDERSON and POMPEY have been fearful of their lives ever since.

The Attorney-General, accompanied by Hon. J. P. COMEGYS and a number of others, proceeded to the place designated, and had the remains of the negro man disinterred on Wednesday last, for the purpose of examination. The hole made in the forehead by the shot was distinct in the skeleton. DOWNHAM was the owner of a large tract of land in Kent County, a part of which, we believe, he still holds, and has several relatives living in that section.

POSTAGE TO PORTS OF THE BLACK SEA AND OF THE DANUBE BY FRENCH MAIL.—The French Government has recently established Post Offices at Volo, Varna, Sulina, Tultcha, Galatz, Ibraila, Ineboli, Sinope, Samsoun, Kerasund, and Trebizond, and correspondence of every description originating in or destined for those cities, will hereafter be transmitted in the mail *via* France, upon the same terms and conditions as correspondence of the like nature originating in or destined for the cities of the Levant in which France has Post Offices.

The single rate of letter postage between the United States and those places by the French mail, will therefore be thirty cents the *quarter ounce*, and sixty cents the *half ounce* letter. *Prepayment optional.* Printed matter of every description may also be transmitted to those ports by way of France, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz.: two cents on newspapers; one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, on pamphlets and periodicals; and the regular domestic rates on other kinds of printed matter. The same rates of postage must be collected at the office of delivery in the United States, upon printed matter, from those places received by French mail.

☞ The residence of Mr. THOS. HALL, No. 71 East Sixteenth-street, was broken into at 2 o'clock in the morning. The proprietor of the house heard a noise in the basement, and at the same moment the police, who, it seems, are sometimes on hand when they are wanted, rang the bell, but before they could be admitted the burglars were gone. The back door was found open.

LARGE PAYMENTS BY THE OHIO TRUST COMPANY.—Immediately after the suspension of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, some ten or twelve different suits were commenced by creditors of the Company, and money in the possession of various banks in Kentucky, was attached. None of the suits have come to trial, but we understand that a compromise has been effected between the present managers of the Trust Company affairs, and the Attorneys for the attaching parties, Messrs. CAMERON & FISKE of Covington, and that the money claimed by the creditors, amounting to about $30,000 was paid over on Wednesday by the Northern Bank of Kentucky. The demand of each creditor was adjusted in full, less the expenses of lawyer's services. The suits were originally commenced, the same evening on which the announcement of the suspension was made, by THOMPSON & NESMITH, of this city, and transferred to the Covington lawyers for further prosecution. The result must be entirely satisfactory to those who to-day jingle in their pockets money obtained from the Ohio Life and Trust Company.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Friday.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at our quotations: Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 25 ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,103 bbls., including 764 bbls. Pearls and 339 bbls. Pots.

BARK—110 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron were sold in Philadelphia during the week at $30 ℔ ton. The amount inspected there in October was 537 hhds.

COFFEE—Is dull, and prices favor buyers. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Continues scarce and in slack request at about previous quotations. Middling Upland at from 12½c.@12¾c.; Middling Gulf, at 13c.@13¼c., cash, ℔ ℔.; and other grades at proportionate rates.

FISH—The market is heavy, and prices are very feebly supported for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is abundant and less valuable, though being in good demand. Sales 13,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 75@$4 90
Extra State	4 95@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 4 85
Superfine Ohio	4 85@ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 10@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian continues depressed. Sales 900 bbls superfine to extra, at $5 10@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is plentier and cheaper. The transactions include 1,500 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 10@$7 00 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet at $3 50@$5 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 00 ℔ 100 ℔s.; $5 50 ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are plenty and heavy at $2 25@$2 30 for layer; $2 for bunch ℔ whole box; and proportionate rates for smaller packages. Sales by auction in Boston yesterday: Raisins—2,500 boxes Malaga bunch, in layers; GEO. LORING & Co.'s brand, $2@$2 25; 2,500 half do. do., $1; 4,500 qr. do. do., 56c.; 300 boxes, JOHN AUSALDO's brand, $2 20; 349 half do., $2, 4 months.

GRAIN—Wheat is very freely offered and sought after, but at reduced prices. Sales since our last 110,000 bushels, including good White Canadian at $1 30; fair White Western at $1 23; poor to fair Red do. at 95c.@$1 06; good to very choice White Southern at $1 45@$1 55; amber-colored do. at $1 35, and damaged do. at 90c.@$1 20 ℔ bushel. Corn has not varied much. Sales 21,000 bushels, at 75c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley are unaltered. Oats are quiet and languid at 43c.@45c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@37c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 5.

	Receipts by Canal and R. R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls	3,513	7,133
Wheat, bushels	148,326	73,090
Corn, bushels	5,237	2,500
Oats, bushels	7,632	5,500
Barley, bushels	977	—

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 6.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	12,203	644
Wheat, bushels	316,617	33,703
Corn, bushels	7,500	17,431
Oats, bushels	6,250	4,315
Barley, bushels	1,370	3,188

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 5.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	—	5,308
Wheat, bushels	44,468	29,377
Corn, bushels	—	100
Barley, bushels	2,500	8,465

The quantity of produce known to be on the way from the Upper Lakes, for Oswego, all comprises 2,500 bbls. of Flour, 607,079 bushels of Wheat, and 8,000 bushels of Corn.

HAY—Sales 900 bales River, at 65c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue plenty and dull at 5c.@8c., cash, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling slowly and irregularly at $28 50@$29, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Dull and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 70c.@75c. for common and $1@$1 05 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@30c.; New Orleans, 35c.@45c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A limited inquiry prevails for Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine at about former quotations. Spirits Turpentine is in request, and is worth 40½c.@41½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is dull and down, at 58c.@60c., cash, ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits more activity, sales having transpired since our last of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $19 60@$19 75 for Mess; and $15 75@$16 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Towards the close very little, if any, could be had under our highest figures. Cut Meats are dull and nominal. Bacon 12½c.@13c. ℔ ℔. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last embrace 200 bbls. fair to choice, at 11½c.@13c. ℔ ℔. Beef is heavy and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 130 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for old repacked Western Mess; $14 for new do.; $11@$13 for old extra Western do.; $15 for new do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$7 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$23. Beef Hams $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c.@9c., for common to choice, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is quiet, but is now held at $3@$4 for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The market appears about the same, sales having transpired of about 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 6½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—The Baltimore market was lightly supplied, and was inactive during the week. The inspections there for the week were 286 hhds. Maryland, and 4 hhds. Ohio. The Richmond market was brisker during the past week, and prices of all descriptions improved. The closing currency on the 5th inst., was for lugs 5c@8c., and for leaf, 7c.@16c., according to quality, ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls Ohio and Prison at 22c@22½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were brisker and firmer. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. @2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d @25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been a Hanoverian bark from Savannah to Amsterdam, Cotton, at 1⅛c.; a Br. brig to Constantinople, Rum, 5c.; a brig to Cadiz, Flour, $1, or if to Seville, $1 10c; a bark of 360 tons from two ports in Sicily to New York, $3000; a ship to Bristol, Eng., 30,000 bushels Wheat, 10d., in ship's bags, and Flour, 2s. 9d; an Austrian brig from Santa Cruz, Cuba, to Falmouth, Eng., for orders, mahogany and cedar, £3d. 10s; a foreign brig to Cork and a market, Corn, 11d., in ship's bags; a ship, 384 tons, to Norfolk, thence from Jamaica to London, £1200; a brig from Union Island to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $22, or if to a second port in the River, $24; a brig to Rio, flour, $1, and measurement goods 25c.; barks Tivola, 350 tons, J. M. Morales, 255 tons, and John Benson 265 tons, to Havana, Railroad cars, &c., $3000 for the three; a brig to Barbadoes, staves, $11; one from Norfolk to Barbadoes, $11; a schr. from Jacksonville to Point Petre, lumber, $11; one from Jacksonville to Guayama, P. R., $11; a brig from Jacksonville to Antigua, $11; one from Jacksonville to Cienfuegos, $11; a brig to Sagua and back, sugar, 35c., and molasses and honey, $2 50; a schr to Rio and back, one to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and back, and one to Kingston Jam., and back, on terms not made public.

TRAVELING AND PACKING TRUNKS, DRESS AND HAT BOXES, LEATHER AND CARPET BAGS, &c.—I have now on hand a good stock of these goods. Also, an assortment of fine French satchels and bags, for ladies' and gents' use, selected by myself in Paris; at wholesale and retail. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY—Pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

KEROSENE OILS AT NO. 80 BEAVER-ST.

WANTED—DESK OR DESK ROOM, IN A LAWyer's office, near the corner of Wall and William sts., where the advertiser can have the use of a library. Address E. R., Jr., Box No. 741, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO HUNDRED SHARES of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company Stock. Apply to E. W. ALLYN, No. 281 Pearl-st.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
IL TROVATORE.
MONDAY, Nov. 9,
GALA NIGHT.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI, GASSIER.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The Directors, grateful for the appreciation met with by the completeness of the performances of "Semiramis" and "Rigoletto," take the present opportunity of announcing A STAR PERFORMANCE of Verdi's Opera of IL TROVATORE.

On which occasion it will be given with a cast entirely different from that of the Fall season, thus enabling the Directors to present a celebrated work with an *ensemble* never before attempted.

Mme. DE LA GRANGE
Will resume her original character of Leonora.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
For the first time in America, as Azucena.
Signor BIGNARDI,
The new Tenor, will appear, for the first time, as Manrico.
Signor ARDAVANI,
From the Italian Opera, makes his début as Count de Luna.
Signor GASSIER,
Desirous of assisting the Directors in carrying out their views with regard to a performance perfect in all its details, has kindly consented to sing the rôle of Fernando on this occasion.

Seats for the "Star performance" of IL TROVATORE may be secured at the ticket offices.

IL TROVATORE will be succeeded by Verdi's LA TRAVIATA, with a complete and perfect cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1857,
FIRST NIGHT OF GABRIEL RAVEL
with his brothers ANTOINE and JEROME.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
GABRIEL RAVEL in his GREAT HUNGARIN POLKA.
M. DECHALUMEAU.
ROQUINET, (his original character,) GABRIEL RAVEL.
JEROME'S GREAT NOVELTY, BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF MISS CUSHMAN.
MONDAY—First time—Miss Cushman as QUEEN KATHARINE,
in Shakespeare's beautiful play, seldom acted, of KING HENRY THE EIGHTH,
Which can be played but two nights, as will be seen by reference to the programme of the week's performance.
King Henry, Mr. Mark Smith; Cardinal Woolsey, Mr. Fisher; Cromwell, Mr. Briggs; Buckingham, Mr. Boniface; Norfolk, Mr. Barrett.
Queen Katherine, Miss Cushman; Anna Boleyna, Miss Clifton.
With the farce of THE TWO BUZZARDS.
The public attention is invited to the following programme of performance, with the assurance that this is most absolutely the last week of Miss Cushman's performance.
MONDAY and TUESDAY—QUEEN KATHARINE in Henry VIII.
WEDNESDAY—MEG MERRILES, for the last time really.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—Miss C. will enact CARDINAL WOOLSEY, for the first time. This extraordinary performance cannot be repeated.
SATURDAY—The successful presentation of LONDON ASSURANCE, received with enthusiastic applause by a crowded audience, will be repeated, with a new piece in which Miss Cushman will perform. Her last appearance.
A Colored Gallery has been arranged. Entrance in Mercer-st. Admission 25 cents.
Box book now open. Seats may be taken in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Immense success of the spectacular drama, which is susceptible of the finest stage effects, sterling acting, beautiful scenery, exquisite music and wonderful mechanism.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9,
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Raoul de Lascours, Cap'n of the Urania	Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Carlos, an adventurer. Marquis del Monte, a Mexican Noble.	Mr. George Jordan
Barabas, a sailor	J. Jefferson
Louise de Lascours, wife of the Cap'n. Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico. Marie de Lascours.	Miss Laura Keene
Countess de Theringe	Miss Wells
Diane de Lascours	C. Thompson

The other characters by Miss Mary Bullock, (aged 5 years,) Messrs. G. W. Stoddart, Peters, Duncan, C. Howard, Brown, &c., &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, will be performed a new comic piece, written expressly for this theatre, by Dion Bourcicault and Charles Seymour, entitled WANTED, A WIDOW, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
In which Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Miss Gannon, Mrs. J. H. Allen and other distinguished artistes will appear.
The piece will be preceded by Mr. Bourcicault's admirable adaptation,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
And followed by
UNCLE FOOZLE.
Mr. Blake, in his great part of..........Uncle Foozle
All the artistes in the Theatre will appear.
Doors open at 6½; commencing at 7.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee..........Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager..........Mr. F. B. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF McKEAN BUCHANAN.
MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1857,
KING LEAR.
King Lear..........Mr. McKean Buchanan.
To conclude with the farce of
POOR PILLICODDY.
Mr. Pillicoddy..........Mr. W. Davidge.
TUESDAY—Mr. Buchanan will appear as HAMLET.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
CHATHAM-STREET.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.......A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 9, will commence with WETAMO; Or, THE WAMPANOAGS AND NARRAGANSETTS.
DEVIL'S DAUGHTER.
YANKEE HEIRESS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents | Pit..........12 cents
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9,
The performances commence with
MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
To be followed by
STAR OF THE WEST.
To conclude with the Drama of
ROSE CLINTON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING AND UNMISTAKABLE SUCCESS—THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new romantic play of A MOTHER'S PRAYER; Or, THE ROSE OF PENRITH, with an excellent distribution of character. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the musical comedy of CROSSING THE LINE, followed by the pleasing farce of THE IRISH HAYMAKER, in addition to the AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE STILL OPEN.
CHAMPNEY'S
GRAND MOVING PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

MOZART HALL—NO. 663 BROADWAY.
Grand Opening of this
MAGNIFICENT SALLE DE CONCERT,
By Mme DE LA GRANGE,
TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1857.
The public is respectfully informed that Mme DE LA GRANGE will give a
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
for the benefit of
Miss HENRIETTA SIMON,
previous to her departure for Europe.
The following unrivaled combination of talent will appear:
Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss H. SIMON,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. GASSIER,
Sig. ROCCO, Sig. FORTINI,
Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, Violinist; Mr. E GUYON, Pianist, who have kindly volunteered their valuable services.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Seats may be secured without extra charge at E. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
NOTICE.—Persons having bought tickets can select their seats by applying at the Ticket Office.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The Grand Illustrations of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
Portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the POLAR REGIONS.
THE OPEN POLAR SEA,
AS DISCOVERED BY
MR WILLIAM MORTON.
Numerous relics of the Expedition. Dr. Kane's Esquimaux Dog Etah; Arctic Dresses, Rifle, Great Polar Bear, Peacock Flag, &c.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS ESTABLISHMENT being now in possession of the American Institute, the Trustees of this Association, in order to more fully carry out the purposes for which the Institute was organized, have determined to keep the building open daily, and afford space and motive power for testing and driving Machinery, New Inventions, &c., and are now ready to receive on exhibition all useful products in the arts. Steam-boilers, Engines, and Shafting, equal to 60-horse power, have recently been erected. A reasonable charge will be made for the power and space. For full particulars address W. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary and Agent Crystal Palace.

LAST WEEK.—THE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND Anatomical Museum, Chinese Buildings No. 539 Broadway, will positively close on SATURDAY, Nov. 14. Admission 25 cents. Friday, the last day for Ladies, from 11 to 5 o'clock.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH Art is now open in the new Galleries of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1.—THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—These pictures will be exhibited by gaslight during the day, when necessary. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.
Are now selling
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS, FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all description, at greatly reduced prices, being full 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD, Cor. East 61st-st. and 3d-av.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY evening, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock.
J. R. VANKLEECK, M. D., President.
HENRY S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—LECTURE BY J. H. WAINWRIGHT on *The Sea and Sailor of Antiquity*, for the benefit of this testimonial, at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents. May be obtained of the Committee, or at the Mercantile and Society Libraries.

LECTURE ON MARRIAGE.—REV. R. C. PUTNEY will deliver a Lecture on *Marriage*, in the Jane-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets at the door. The entire proceeds for the poor fund.

GERMAN SOCIETY.—GENERAL MEETING OF members MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 7½ P. M., in the basement of St. Matthew's Church, Walker-st., near Broadway. Important business. Members are requested to attend punctually.
E. MULDENER, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MENDELSSOHN Union are respectfully requested to attend rehearsal on next THURSDAY EVENING, as there will be no postponement as previously announced.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, NOV. 5, AT RUTGERS FEmale Institue, or going thence to No. 289 2d av., a lady's small Gold Hunting-case WATCH. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the above address, or at No. 230 Front-st.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 5,663 ALDINE KEYSNER, with the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—LEFT HIS HOME WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, Josiah Wood; is 60 years old, about the medium height, rather slim; had on a black Kossuth hat, brown coat, blue plaid vest, two pair of pants. He has for some time been in a state of partial derangement. Any person giving information will be amply rewarded by his anxious family, No. 370 Madison-st., New-York.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
This Company continues to manufacture their superior PREMIUM WHITE LEAD.
Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country, for manufacturing
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE, FROM THE RAW MATERIAL.
Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article, on the most favorable terms for cash or credit.
They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of
LEAD AND ZINC PAINT,
Dry or in Oil.
Business Address—No. 160 Front-st., New-York.
N. B. Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

STILL GREATER SACRIFICES,
At CHINA and GLASS HALL, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
I have taken the entire floor of Christy & Wood's immense building, and will offer MONDAY, 8th inst., and continue to sell from day to day, until $200,000 worth of goods are turned into cash, at the following low rates:

2,000 China TEA SETS, from	$2 50 each and upward.
75 China DINNER SETS	20 00 each and upward.
4,500 Plated CASTERS	3 25 each and upward.
2,500 Plated CAKE BASKETS	3 25 each and upward.
150 Plated COFFEE and TEA SETS 6 pieces	19 50 each and upward.
100 Plated COFFEE URNS and TEA KETTLES	10 00 each and upward.

700 Plated WAITERS.
1,000 doz. Plated FORKS, SPOONS, &c.
1,500 casks of New-England and Sandwich rich CUT-GLASS.
50 casks of Bohemia rich CUT-GLASS.
$5,000 of BRONZES just imported. All at the above low rates.
To prevent confusion visitors are requested to enter the north door, and exit by the south.
C. C. LEIGH, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE MANAGERS of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, held at the City of New-York on the 6th day of November inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence, to remove from among us our late associate, GEORGE J. CORNELL—for many years an active member of our Board—Therefore,

Resolved, That by the death of our beloved friend, at the very outset of a career bright with the promise of future usefulness, our minds are keenly awakened to a sense of the uncertainty of human life. We bow submissively to this divinely ordered dispensation, and feel that the possession of neither youth nor health—unwasted energies nor buoyant hopes, should tempt us to forget the mournful and impressive lesson which it conveys.

Resolved, That we desire to record our high estimation of the personal qualities of the deceased, the clearness of his intellect, the sincerity and frankness of his nature, his unsullied integrity, his generous impulses and the unselfish zeal with which he was wont to devote his talents to the service of others and the cause of humanity.

Resolved, That we are called to deplore the loss of one of the most valued members of our Board. The unfortunate objects of our care have lost in him a protector and a friend. In recognizing the services so long and so faithfully rendered by him, we have reason especially to remember the aid which he afforded in representing the claims of our charity to the fostering care of the State and City Governments. He guided us prudently by his counsel as a legal adviser of the Society. In our deliberations he was conspicuous for the soundness of his opinions, and for the practical utility of his suggestions; never shrinking from the performance of the trusts reposed in him—and they were often arduous—requiring an eminent degree the exercise of a wise discretion; never did he fail to execute them with entire devotion to the interests of the institution, and with marked efficiency and success.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow of the deceased an expression of our unaffected sympathy with her and with her children in their sorrowful bereavement.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Board, and a copy of the same be respectfully communicated to the family of the deceased.
OLIVER S. STRONG, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns' River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

STEAM CARRIAGES FOR COMMON ROADS.—The subscriber is prepared to build steam-carriages which will run from 10 to 15 miles per hour on McAdamized, plank or other hard roads.

One now in use, weighing 2,700 ℔s., water and fuel included, will ascend grades 250 feet per mile, carrying 1,500 ℔s. of freight or passengers. Expense for fuel not more than 10 cents per hour. RICHARD DUDGEON.

Refers to M. W. Baldwin & Co., Locomotives, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Stillman, Engineer, No. 13 Broadway, New-York; E. P. Gould, Superintendent New-York Locomotive Works.

Communications addressed to E. LYON,
No. 466 Grand-st., New-York.

TO MILKMEN AND OTHERS.—A FARM TO lease, situated at New-Letts, near East New-York, between 4 and 5 miles from the Brooklyn ferries, L. I. The buildings are commodious, very well suited for two parties. Apply to GEORGE R. WILLIAMSONS, on the premises, about half a mile from Swanwadel's Hotel, on the Hunterfly Road, or for particulars, at No. 41 Merchants' Exchange Baths, William, near Wall-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS in City and country will please notice that (without charge) the select female Institute No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., 8 years established, can furnish respectable Protestant housekeepers, monthly and children's nurses, dressmakers and family seamstresses, by the day, week or month; respectable girls to travel; also, Germans, Scotch, English and others, in every branch of domestic work, and with good reference, at low wages. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A WELL-RECOMmended, agreeable French girl. Can do housework in all its various branches, and thoroughly understands her duties; very neat, respectful and willing, and will go for low wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Also several superior Protestant German and colored domestics, all of whom are efficient and highly recommended, and more desirous of a good home than high wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, neat and intelligent woman of experience, as cook, washer and ironer; is more than a plain cook; can cook meat, pastry and fowl, and in all styles; will assist in the washing; also, her friend wishes a place as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse and plain seamstress; both are well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the old-established Institute No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842, where an abundant supply of superior domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls 5 to 15 years.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MAN of undoubted references a situation as coachman, in either city or country; can take care of horses in any stage of disease; is a careful hand in regard to driving and can turn his carriage out in a manner to suit the most particular family. Apply for two days at No. 272 Bowery, or address CONFIDENCE, this Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a man who understands his business, has long and satisfactory recommendations from some of the most respectable families in the city. Can be heard of by addressing M. M., at Mr. Seger's Saddlery store, No. 826 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young woman, for general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; is willing to take any situation which will afford her a home; is competent to take hold of any household work; humble, neat, strong, and willing to do all she can to please her employer; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, does up linens in style, makes excellent bread, understands meats and poultry thoroughly, or as regular laundress, wages $7 to $8, City or country; also, a regular waitress and chambermaid, does fine washing, wages $6. Call No. 216 East 23d.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN a situation as cook; understands all kinds of English and American cooking, such as game, dessert, and preserves, in a private family; has the best of city reference; is of clean and agreeable habits; can be seen at No. 85 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself useful. Can procure good City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion for a most excellent Protestant young woman either as chambermaid, waitress, seamstress, or nurse; she's fully competent to undertake any situation, and will be found willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 199 West 31st-st., where she may be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as ladies' maid and dressmaker; understands dressmaking and hair dressing perfectly; has good taste for trimming; can do up muslins nicely; the highest of City reference. Can be seen during this week at No. 826 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and sewing, or as seamstress. She refers to her present employer, where persons will please to apply, at No. 52 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young English woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do the light chamber work and sewing. Best City references. Can be seen at No. 171 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing, and ironing, of a small private family, or as chambermaid or laundress; is capable of taking either. Best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 223 East 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT Young Women, both white and colored, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, and to do general housework. Wages no object. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid, or to take charge of an infant from its birth, seamstress, or make herself generally useful; has good City reference; also, a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 187 Hester-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations, one as chambermaid and to wash and iron, the other, a Scotch girl, as cook, washer and ironer; both have good City references; to be seen for two days at No. 173 West 22d-st.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, in perfect health, with a good breast of milk, wishes a situation. The best of references given. Apply at No. 58 Hanson-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

WANTED.—TO LAWYERS.—BY A MAN WHO writes a good hand, and of industrious habits, a situation in a law office. Address D. X., *Times* Office.

FREE TO EMPLOYES.—C. MASON'S OFfices, No. 14 Sixth-avenue, and No. 359 Bowery, are free to employes. A full assortment of servants on hand. Many are well recommended, and will be satisfied with low wages in the City or country. Also men and boys.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT INcumbrance, American or English, to go a short distance in the country; the man must understand gardening and the care of horses and cattle; the wife cooking and laundry work. Fair wages will be given and a good home. Inquire of D. TALMAGE, No. 60 Water-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY OF four persons; must be a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; none other need apply. Wages $6. Inquire at No. 113 East 17th st.

WANTED—IN A PRESBYTERIAN FAMILY moving West, a housekeeper, pious, well bred and skilful. Address, with name and references, CHARLES, at this office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, TO GO INTO THE western part of this State—one who understands his business, strictly temperate, and a good worker. Address Mr. DAVENPORT, at the office of New-York Times, stating ability and what incumbrance, and reference.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can, and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUTH IN AN OFFICE WHO writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 30 Merchants' Exchange.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,367 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 44 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, child and servant, furnished room and bedroom adjoining, in a private family, between Bleecker and 14th sts. Address, stating terms, H. W., *Times* office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF clothing or other staple merchandise, valuable unincumbered real estate, situated contiguous to one of the most flourishing villages in the vicinity of Chicago. By attention the property could be made double its value in less than 18 months. Address Box No. 1,379 Post-Office.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 651 Broadway, New-York.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY—On 2d, 5th and 9th avs., William, John and 106th sts., New-York, and Quincy-st., Brooklyn.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

FIFTH-AVENUE—One lot on the east side.

FIFTH-AVENUE—One lot on 5th-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE—Four lots on the northeast corner of 105th-st., opposite the Central Park.

SECOND-AVENUE—The handsome building on the west side, and known as Blakelock's Hotel.

NINTH-AVENUE—Two lots on the east side.

WILLIAM AND JOHN STREETS—The large and valuable brick store on the northwest corner.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—Five lots on the south side.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—One lot south side.

QUINCY-STREET, BROOKLYN—Eight lots east of Throop-av. and opposite Leffert's Park.

QUINCY-STREET—Four lots just west of Tompkins-av. and near Leffert's Park.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China, dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, book cases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding, of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE TO-MORROW, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, book-cases, parlor suites, etageres, chairs, lounges, crockery, cutlery, &c.

ALSO, mahogany, rosewood and oak chamber and dining-room furniture, &c., &c.

Parties wishing furniture at a low figure will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will positively be sold. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their salerooms No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, precisely, the entire furniture of a large house, removed for convenience of sale from West 28th-st., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture; oak, enameled, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture; kitchen furniture, Brussels tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stoves, &c., &c. Particulars in catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars see his catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Next regular sale, Thursday, Nov. 12. Special sale TO-MORROW, (Tuesday.) Auction sales every day.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine large bay family horse, short tail, about 16 hands high, warranted sound, and kind and gentle in all harness; about 6 years old.

Also, a single-horse barouche, very handsome, lined with morocco, in perfect order and very little used.

Also, a set of harness.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA, AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st. (without reserve to close consignments) of all kinds: white granite, blue and common ware, glassware, China, Britannia ware, &c. Those wishing to buy cheap goods for cash will do well to attend. Goods well packed for shipping.

E. D. SEELY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—E. D. SEELY, Auctioneer, will offer for sale the entire stock of furniture of Mrs. F. NEUBURGER, No. 449 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock consists of well-made mahogany and plain parlor, bedroom, dining and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, &c., which will be sold without reserve.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 358 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S book store, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Cheap lessons at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, will commence this day and evening. Terms, only $15 for the full commercial course of 60 private lessons, or $5 each branch. Regular terms, $25. N. B.—These cheap private lessons are designed expressly for those affected by the "hard times."

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.

R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway. Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 15th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons.

J. H. TYNG.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY qualified to instruct in English, French and music, will take the place of governess in a private family for her board alone. Address M. F., at the office of the *Times.*

WANTED—AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS, COMPETENT to instruct in French, music and drawing. Apply by letter to Box No. 2,068 Post-Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers. MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

TO TINNERS, ROOFERS, AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—100 boxes charcoal, tin and terne plates, slightly damaged; also, 150 bundles prime quality Russia sheet-iron, assorted Nos.; 2 cases steel. For sale in lots to suit purchasers at very low prices for cash.

ALEX'R A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.

DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BOND AND mortgage, about $20,000 on first-class property. Also, $10,000 for $20,000 New-York City Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, due in 6 or 12 months. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, office No. 27, No. 25 William-st.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.

J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eighth-st., in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th inclusive.

SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.

By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,)
No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.

Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in EVERY INSTANCE.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.

Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. PRESTON. }

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, PACKED expressly for presents, for sale. Apply to ROBT. L. PEN, Penham Farm, Ulster county, N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$1,000—ONE HALF, OR IF BUILT UPON the whole on mortgage, will buy one of 22 plots of ground, each containing six lots of 25x100 feet, within 45 minutes' ride from City Hall, by ferry and stage, at 7½ cents fare for both. Title perfect, unincumbered and warrantee deeds given. Situation on high ground, very healthy and commanding a beautiful view for many miles around. Planked sidewalks and ornamental trees line the streets. Taxes very low. J. H. BONN, sole proprietor, 229 Broadway, cor. Barclay-st, third floor, room 45½.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GENTEEL residence, commanding a beautiful prospect, and five acres of good land, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York. Will be exchanged for Stocks or Bonds.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.,
opposite Post-Office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY BELOW 42d-st., for property at Yorkville. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR Sale, at Audubon Park 9 miles from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad. The house is nearly new, in first-rate order, of moderate size, with well and cistern-water in kitchen, and cistern-water in 2d story; heated by hot-air furnace. Location about 5 minutes' walk (by plank) from the 152d-st station. House surrounded by very fine trees, both evergreen and deciduous. Rent $500 per annum. Furniture plain but good, and will be sold cheap. Apply to R. A. HAGGERTY, No. 135 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 96 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN TWENTIETH-st., near 4th-av., to a small genteel family—twelve rooms, with the improvements. Rent $1,200. Smokers will please not apply. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A CONVENIENT new three-story brick house, on Trotter st. near Gates-av., in the immediate vicinity of the churches on Clinton and Washington avs., and Fulton-av. Railroad. Rent very low. Inquire at No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR THIS WINTER, AT A NOMINAL rent, to a respectable family, a superior farm, with dwelling, situated near Flushing, L. I. Apply to H. A. LADD, No. 63 Water-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., one room deep, suitable for a very small family. Rent $250 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION FOR a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., &c., being a large 3-story building in West st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar; entire, or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE, BY A FAMILY, EITHER IN South Brooklyn or up town, not above 32d-st., in a pleasant neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $500. Would not object to buy part of household furniture. Address Box No. 1,414 Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—With land sufficient to support a family, well stocked with luxuries, for what a first-class City house costs. Two farms for sale—one containing about 80 acres of choice land, in the immediate vicinity of Fishkill village, where are churches, schools, post-office, the mail arriving twice daily, and within about two hours' ride by railroad of the City; has upon it valuable buildings of all kinds, an extensive collection of all kinds of fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; also a choice collection of garden shrubbery. The mansion is surrounded with choice forest trees, evergreens, &c.; thirty years' attention having been devoted to make it all that is desirable for a family who wish to enjoy a country life. The other farm contains about 140 acres of land of the best quality; lies one mile from the above village; has upon it good farm buildings and several valuable locations for residences. For particulars, apply to

CHARLES VAN WYCK,
No. 103 Fulton st., New York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—A costly 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, for sale in Brooklyn, finished in the most superb style. Round corners, rich carved legs, magnificent pearl keys, elegant double scollop-work all round, and in tone is powerful, sweet and rich. Made by one of our most celebrated City makers, and fully warranted, and nearly new and perfect. Cost the family $500. Price $275—a sacrifice. Apply at No. 70 Washington st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine Ferry, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A SOLID PEARL-KEYED 7-OCTIVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Finished in the most rich and magnificent manner; has four round corners, the back finished the same as the front, with massive serpentine and scalloped work all round the piano; rich scroll legs, with bunches of grapes carved on them, and most beautiful tone, which can be tested; made for the owner by one of our most esteemed City makers, with two years' warranty; been in use a short time; has no fault or blemish; superbly inlaid with real pearl; price $300, cost $500; to a cash customer will be made an object. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, for four days, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—Will be boxed if required, and is the best bargain to be found.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin.$130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin.800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin.400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.......1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.......1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.......1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$130
Second Cabin Passage....................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$110
Second Cabin Passage....................60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday..........Dec. 5	Saturday..........Nov. 14
	Saturday..........Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin..........$80 | Second Cabin..........$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,		
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers, for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City with the passengers at 10½ and 11½ o'clock A. M.

The ARABIA will sail on the 25th Nov.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. The beautiful steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above. PARTICULAR NOTICE—The steamers of the above line will leave at 3 o'clock P. M., hereafter. N. B.—Freight on butter and cheese reduced to half a cent per pound.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.

(Signed.) B. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by A. FISHER & THOMAS DENNY, who will continue business under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, and solicit the patronage of their friends.

ABIJAH FISHER,
THOMAS DENNY,
CHAS. A. FISHER.

NOV. 2, 1857.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by this preparation, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU:—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are seperate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-Specialist, pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a square east of Broadway, from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 8 evenings.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

PHYSICIANS.—THREE OR FOUR GOOD PHYSICIANS may obtain appointments for in-door practice, in the Northwestern Dispensary, No. 511 8th-av., by application at the Dispensary, or to CHAS. H. RUSHER, Secretary, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.—The Republicans of this District will meet at No. 266 Division-st., up stairs, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7½ o'clock, to elect Delegates to the Aldermanic Convention. By order.

THOS. J. ROBERTS, Chairman.

BENJ. C. DEAN, Secretary.

William Harrigan, Andrew Craft, Henry C. Boyd, Inspectors.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—THE REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet at the Bleecker Building MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Republicans of the District are invited to have their names proposed for membership.

S. L. HULL, President.

AUSTIN LEAKE, } Secretaries.
R. WYNKOOP. }

AMERICAN MAYORALTY CONVENTION.—An adjourned meeting of the American Mayoralty Convention will be held at No. 187 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, as per resolution passed at the meeting of the 12th ult.

JAMES W. BARKER, President.

E. MEREDITH, Secretary.

COAL.

COAL AT $5 PER TON.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company being unable to fully supply the retail demand for Coal from their yards No. 368 West-st., between Morton and Leroy sts., have for the convenience of families, made arrangements also to deliver for the present their superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, screened for family use, from

Pier foot of 22d st., North River,
Pier foot of Jackson-st., East River,

at $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Cash to be paid in all cases when Coal is ordered. Coal will also be delivered on the same terms from the Company's yards foot of North 10th-st., Williamsburg; Pier foot of Cross Dock, near Taylor-st., Williamsburg; and Pier foot of Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

RED ASH COAL DISCHARGING.—LANDING, a cargo of pure Red Ash, Egg, Stove and Nut sizes, shipped in dry order, and will be delivered direct from the boat at a reduced price. Also, for sale, Lehigh, (genuine,) Liverpool, Orrel and English and American Cannel coals, at lowest current rates.

HENRY REEVE,
Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRISTED, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1857.

WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK,
je22-1aw6mM* Administrator with the will annexed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF STEUBEN.—THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE SENECA COUNTY BANK, Plaintiffs, against SAMUEL HALLETT and ANN E. HALLETT his wife, MARCELLUS MASSEY, JOSEPH PETTIT, Jr., STEPHEN K. RATHBONE, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic; AMOS ROBBINS, ELI ROBBINS, JOHN THOMPSON, of South Kingston, R. I., and JOSHUA FITCH, Jr., Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants, SAMUEL HALLETT and ANN E. HALLETT his wife, STEPHEN K. RATHBONE Receiver of the Bank of the Republic and JOHN THOMPSON, of South Kingston, R. I.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Steuben, at the village of Bath, in said county; and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 29, 1857.

B. SKAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The said complaint in above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County on the 2d day of November, 1857.

n9-1aw6wM* B. SKAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM A. HADDEN and JOHN A. HADDEN, in their own rights, and as executors of the last will and testament of David Hadden, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES TILBY and ANN his wife, George S. Gelston, The Home Insurance Company, George A. Thorne, George G. Smith, Executor, &c., of George M. Tunison, deceased, William H. Simonton, Abraham S. Herman, Moses S. Herman, Bernardus Evertsen, Auguste Soleliac, Desire Soleliac, John Buckley, Jr., and Henry Thompson, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant HENRY THOMPSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 67 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York Sept. 29, 1857. WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of September, 1857.

WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o12-1aw6wM* No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY MACKANESS PROWITT and SARAH JANE his wife, SARAH E. M. PROWITT, LEONARD R. KIPP and ANNA PROWITT KIPP his wife, against WASHINGTON RODMAN and Mary Rodman his wife, Thomas W. Chrystie and Elizabeth L. Chrystie his wife, Emma Tucker, Richard W. Montgomery and Swan Schuyler Montgomery his wife, William H. Harvey and Margaret his wife, Mary E. P. Quintard, Juliet Harvey, Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey, Thomas Mackaness Harvey, Mary Harvey Calam Veach, Sarah Elizabeth Calam, Emma Louisa Calam, Theodore H. Calam, Churchill J. Cambreleng, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.—Summons for relief.—To the above defendants Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey and Thomas Mackaness Harvey: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, A. D., 1857.

o26-1aw6wM* S. CAMBRELENG, Plaintiffs' Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—THADDEUS SHERMAN, Jr., plaintiff, against CHAUNCEY N. SHIPMAN, defendant.—To the above-named defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 16 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 10th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1857.

HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1857.

HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER,
n9-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RANDALL W. MAIN and JESSE M. BAKER against JAMES GARGETT and ROBERT ROBERTS.—Summons for money demand on contract. To the defendants.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 218 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.

A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d of October, 1857. o5-1aw6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. WRIGHT, Plaintiff, against JOHN A. MACHADO, WILLIAM HOGAN and MANOEL M. FURTADO, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the Defendant WILLIAM HOGAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1857, and for the further sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy cents, with interest from the 5th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1857.

BUCKAM & SMALES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 10th day of October, 1857.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1857.

BUCKHAM & SMALES,
o26-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1857.

PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.

jy20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. R. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.

o12-1aw6mM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament, and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN DEEN, deceased, died intestate, at his store, No. 78 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1857. JOHN L. DEEN,

o19-1aw6mM* Executor and Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 5 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 31, 1857.

WASHINGTON DURBROW, Administrator.

n2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 29, 1857.

au31-1aw6mM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.

ANN SUYDAM, } Administrators.
JOHN SCHENCK, }

my25-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. HILL, late of Yarmouth, in the State of Maine, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the store of WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 24, 1857.

o26-1aw6mM* ARTHUR CHILD, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, } Executors.
ANDREW G. NORWOOD, }

je8-1aw6mM*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroners' Inquests.

Railroad Casualties.—Man Run Over on the New-Haven Road.—On Saturday afternoon Wm. Powell, a laborer, 34 years of age, who lived in Fordham, Westchester County, was run over near Williams Bridge by a train of the New-Haven Railroad when coming to New-York. Powell and another man were walking on the railroad track between Williams Bridge and Fordham, when the train suddenly came upon them around the curve. In attempting to get off the track Powell fell, and the train passed over him, crushing both his feet and legs. He was brought immediately to the City and taken to the hospital, but died within two hours.

Boy Killed by a Harlem Railroad Train.—James Higgins, a boy 12 years of age, on Saturday afternoon, in attempting to cross the track of the Harlem Railroad, near Sixtieth-street, in advance of a train of cars which was approaching, was caught by the cow-catcher and thrown down an embankment, and so severely injured that he died soon after being taken up. The body was taken on board the train and brought to the Forty-Second-street Dépôt, whence it was conveyed to the residence of his parents, corner of Rivington and Essex streets. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Found Drowned.—Coroner Connery held an inquest Saturday morning on the body of an unknown young man who was found drowned in the water foot of Pier No. 11 North River. No evidence was adduced showing who the deceased was. He was of light complexion, wore no whiskers, and had on a black frock coat, black figured silk vest, black pantaloons and patent leather boots. On his inside shirt were the initials "J. P." A small amount of money and a tobacco box were found in his pockets. No marks of violence were on the body. A verdict was rendered of death by drowning.

Police Intelligence.

Running Away with a Horse.—Edward Reinmiller, a young German employed by Mr. Edward Klein, of No. 126 Wooster-street, to take care of his horse and ride him daily for exercise, a few days since rode off with him and did not return. Officer McDougal, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, traced him to Paterson, N. J., and arrived just in time to prevent a sale of the horse by the accused. He brought Reinmiller and the horse to this city. In coming up Cortlandt-street, a fellow named Thomas Morris attempted to rescue the prisoner, but was taken prisoner himself. The officer drew his revolver and made Morris follow, threatening to shoot him if he did not comply. Reinmiller and his attempted rescuer were both taken on Saturday before Justice Davison, and committed for trial.

Furious Assault by a Carman.—On Saturday morning as a gentleman named Dick and his wife, who reside in Hoboken, were passing down Barclay-street across Greenwich, a carman named Henry Donnelly nearly ran his horse against them, upon which Mr. Dick seized the horse by the bridle, and reprimanded the carman for his reckless driving. The carman jumped from his vehicle, and commenced a furious assault upon Mr. Dick, beating and bruising him unmercifully. Alderman Blunt, who happened to witness the performances, ran up and collared the carman, and marched him off to the Tombs, where he ordered him to be locked up to appear for trial before the Court of General Sessions in default of $2,000 bail. Mr. Alfred Palmer of No. 136 Hammond-street subsequently appeared and became bail for the accused.

Charge of Forgery.—A telegraphic dispatch was received Saturday afternoon at the Police head-quarters, stating that a man named Leon C. Goldsmith had that afternoon been paid in that city $1,666 on a forged draft, and that he was then on his way to New York. Officer Wildey, one of the Deputy Superintendent's aids, was instructed to look after him. The officer ascertained where Goldsmith resided, and repaired to his house and succeeded in effecting his arrest. The accused had in his possession some diamonds and several watches, but only $30 in money, with which he tried to bribe the officer. He was locked up in the Tombs to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

A Curious Case.—A young girl aged 19, giving her name as Sarah Chambers, on Saturday voluntarily surrendered herself to an officer of the Fourteenth Ward, and insisted on being taken into custody. She told the officer that she recently killed an infant child belonging to herself, by stuffing cotton up its nostrils, and said she wanted to be punished for it. The officer took her to the Station-house, where she was locked up for the night. Yesterday, upon being taken before Justice Brennan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, the girl stated that she lived in a low brothel in Cow bay, at the Five Points, and was associated with five other girls calling themselves the "chain gang." They carried vitriol to throw on their general enemies, daggers to stab their special enemies, and counterfeit money to pass on green grocers' clerks. The Justice detained the girl in custody, and dispatched officer Miner, of the Tenth Ward, to ascertain if the girl's statements were correct.

Stealing a Horse and Wagon.—Wm. J. Williams, a stonecutter, residing at No. 324 Sixth-avenue, was arrested yesterday, for stealing a horse and gig, valued at $260, from the premises of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, in Canal-street. A gentleman named Kemp saw the fellow unhitch the horse and drive off, when he started in pursuit, and succeeded shortly in overtaking him. He was taken before Justice Osborn, at the Tombs, who locked him up for trial, in default of $500 bail.

A Wife-Shooting Affair.—About 2 o'clock Saturday morning, a difficulty occurred between Dennis English, keeper of a grocery at No. 270 Water-street, and his wife, during which, it is alleged, English drew a pistol and shot his wife, inflicting a serious, but not fatal injury in the arm. The husband was arrested and taken before Justice Connolly, who committed him for examination. The accused says the shooting was accidental.

An Inhuman Mother.—Adeline Speider, a German woman, was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to drown her son, a child five years of age, in a pond of stagnant water in Fifty-fourth-street. Justice Flandreau committed her for trial, and had the child sent to the Almshouse.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY STILL AHEAD!

☞ The following premiums,

FIVE MEDALS

were certified and awarded to J. Gurney for the best Photographic productions, at the late fair of the American Institute.

A GOLD MEDAL

for the best full length and life size Photographs finished in oil on canvas.

A BRONZE MEDAL

for the best full length and life size Photographs finished in pastel.

A SILVER MEDAL

for the best Photographs finished in (water colors) aquarelle.

A GOLD MEDAL

for plain and retouched Photographs.

A BRONZE MEDAL

for Crayon Photographs and Hallotypes.

Prize Pictures on exhibition in the Gallery.

J. Gurney, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night a capital entertainment is to be given at this house, viz: the drama of "Wetamo," "The Devil's Daughter or the Three Temptations," and the farce of the "Yankee Heiress," with the astonishing and truly wonderful performance of the "American Acrobats Troupe." Make early application for places. The admission charge is but 25 cents, which is much less than it would cost for an evening walk and meeting friends, besides "it would drive away gloomy thoughts," relieves the mind, makes you cheerful and vigorous, and gives you healthy slumbers.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous the blood will be depraved, and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—All ordinary perfumes change by exposure to the air. The test of excellence is durability, and this fluid extract from the well-springs of fragrance is almost indestructible. Sold by the proprietors, D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Fowler and Wells announce a course of five lectures at Columbian Hall, No. 230 Grand-st., Williamsburg, commencing Tuesday evening, Nov. 10. First three lectures free. Examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

The Administration and General Walker.

From the Philadelphia (Forney's) Press.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

Governor Walker's intention was to come East directly the Constitutional Convention of Kansas adjourned; and as that Convention had been, at the latest accounts, in session for several days without a quorum to do business, it is not likely he will reach here on Saturday, the 7th instant, as it was expected he would. If he is detained for a week beyond the time he set for his own departure from the Territory for a month's absence, he will receive the papers from this quarter containing arguments, *pro* and *con.*, on the points involved in his recent proclamations, together with the various contradictory telegrams concerning his rumored removal, which in all probability will draw from him a full and detailed report to the President, of the ground upon which his action was based, and the reasons in defence of his proceeding.

In reference to the alleged returns from McGee County, which he threw out, there is, so far as I can learn, very little difference of opinion. His conduct in this instance is justifiable beyond peradventure, in case the attendant circumstances are as he himself states them, and as they are stated by others, of the truth of which there can be no doubt.

Gentlemen here, who at first were bitter in denunciation of Gov. Walker's conduct in throwing out the returns of the Oxford Precinct, Johnson County, now regard his proclamations and all he has done with more favor. Though they may not yet agree that he has pursued a legal course, still they say that their judgment, by which they are to be bound, will be formed from a careful study of the facts as they shall appear in the official report. The truth is, that at the first telegraphic news from Kansas some politicians went off in full cry after Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, without exercising a little timely patience, which would have enabled them to learn whether they were on the right scent or not.

I do not believe the President or his Cabinet have expressed any decided opinion in the matter to anybody. When they undertake to decide on questions of this importance, it is fairly to be presumed that they will do so with the facts fully and authoritatively before them, which is not the case now, for all the information they are understood to have is what has been published in the newspapers.

Indian Bureau.—Commissioner Denver has received a report from A. H. McKisick, Wachita Agent, dated Fort Smith, Oct. 21. Mr. McK. writes that the tribes of Wachitas and Keechies, numbering together some twelve hundred souls, are anxious to conform to the wishes of the Government, and to cultivate the soil, instead of depending for subsistence upon the precarious chase.

The Caddoes, Anadakoes and Ionas, are described as in a deplorable condition, destitute of everything, without a fixed habitation, or permanent villages, and are patiently waiting the action of the Department. Of Kickapoos, Shawnees and Delawares there are 3,500, of whom 2,000 were born on the soil, and have never been off it. Of Camanches there are about 600 living on or near the 100th degree of west longitude.

All the Camanches living in this scope of country express the most unqualified unwillingness to being settled or located in Texas. They cannot be made to comprehend what the United States have to do with Texas. This sentiment is, in part, due to their wars with the Texans, and partly to the fact that formerly, previous to annexation, great pains were taken to impress them with the idea that Texas and the United States were separate Governments.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 7.

$2,500	U. S. 6s' '68	113	850	Erie Railroad	14⅛
3,000	Brooklyn City 6s	83	20	do	14½
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '86.	95	15	do ……b30	14⅝
1,000	Mich. State 6s	90	50	do	14
1,000	Tenn. State 6s,'90	77¼	50	do ……s15	13¾
7,000	Virginia 6s	84	100	do ……s10	13¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	72½	10	Sixth av. R.R	85
21,000	do	72¾	75	Reading R.R	33½
3,000	do	72⅝	700	do	34
5,000	do ……s60	72	380	do	34¼
12,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	80	400	do	34½
500	do	80¾	500	do ……s10	34
2,000	Har. R.R. 1st m.	60	150	do ……s10	34¼
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. bds	74	200	do	34¾
1,000	do	76	150	Ill. Cen. R.R	87
4,000	do	76½	250	do	86
500	Erie R.R.Bds '75	40	10	Mich. Cen. R.R.	48½
17,000	E. R. 3d m. b '83	65	27	do	49
1,000	LaC.&Mil.L.G.bs	21	50	do ……s10	49
1,000	do	20	30	M. S. & N. In. R.R.	14½
1,000	Chic.&Rk.Isl.bs..	85	50	do	14¾
1,000	Hud.Riv.R.1st m.	90	200	do	15
20	Bank of America	92	25	do	15½
10	National Bank	89	155	do	15¾
170	Cumber. Coal Co	7	150	do	16
30	do	7½	130	M.S. & N.I.pref.St'k	33
10	B'k of State of N.Y.	81	50	do ……s60	31¾
5	Hanover Bank	70	50	do ……s60	32
10	Metropolitan Bank	87	10	Panama R. R	77½
10	do	88	5	do	78
5	do	90	250	do	77
5	Imp. & Traders' B'k	80	50	do ……b60	78
15	Bank of Commerce	91	5	Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	84
65	Del. & Hud. C'l Co	98	49	Gal. & Chic.R.R	69½
90	Penn Coal Co	60	100	do	69¼
350	N. Y. Cen. R. R.s10	69	80	do	69
41	do	69⅛	650	Clev.&Toledo R.R.	33½
650	do	69¼	100	do ……s30	33⅝
50	do ……snwk	69	286	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	71¼
50	do ……s10	68¾	50	do ……b30	71⅝
150	do ……b3	69¾	50	do ……s30	70¾
100	do ……s60	68¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	19¾
100	Hud. Riv. R	15	200	La Crosse & Mil. R.	6½
5	N. H. & Hart. R	105¾	250	do	6¼
6	do	106			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

By Simeon Draper:

20 shares Artisans' Bank Stock, $100 each	48
10 shares Am. Exchange Bank Stock, $100 each.	85½
15 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each	88
15 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co., $50 each	102
$2,000 7 ℘ ct. 1st M. B's N.Y.&H.R.R., $1,000 ea.	60½
$2,000 6 ℘ cent. Bonds State of Virginia	82½
$3,600 6 ℘ cent Bonds of the State of Missouri	71¼

By A. H. Muller:

$7,000 S. of La..6 ℘ ct. c.b'ds, dated Jan. 1, '53.	78½@79¼
$18,000 S. of La. 6 ℘ ct. c. b'ds, dated Jan. 1, '55.	78@78½
20 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co	108½
40 shares North American Fire Ins. Co	93
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co	82

By Albert H. Nicolay:

$5,000 N. Y. State 6 ℘ cent. Stock of 1873	105¾
$4,000 Ohio State 6 ℘ cent. Stock of 1860	93¼
$6,000 Mil. and Horicon R. R. 1st M. 8 ℘ c. b'ds,	38½
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 ℘ cent. Bonds of 1877.	46⅞
$1,000 Tennessee State 6 ℘ cent. Bonds	75¾
50 shares Bowery Bank, $25 each	83¼
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co., $100 each	99½
50 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co., $17 each	106½

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Mo. State 6s	72¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co	6¾
5,000	do	72½	145	N. Y. Cen. R. R	69½
5,000	do	72⅝	250	do ……s10	69¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	78	250	do	69¾
4,000	Virginia 6s	84	150	Erie Railroad	14
2,000	N. Y. State 5s, '58	99	450	do	14¼
2,000	N.Y.C.7s,newl'n.	85	100	do ……s30	13¾
500	Ill. Cen.R.R.Bds.	77½	20	Harlem Railroad	7
10,000	do ……b60	78	10	Mich.S.&NIa.pf.stk.	33½
50	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	15½	100	Reading R. R.	36
170	do	15¾	5	Gal. & Chic.R.R	69¼
32	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	80	100	Clev.& Tol. R. R	33¼
10	Del. & Hud.Can.Co.	98	50	Chi. & Rk.I.R.R.	71
225	Canton Co	16	50	La C. & Mil. R. R	6½
200	do ……b60	16¼	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R	19½
100	do	16¼	15	Cle.Col & Cin.R.R.	84

Monday, Nov. 9—A. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of October were completed Saturday afternoon. They afford the following exhibit of the Import entries of the month:

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$2,791,905
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	7,356,424
Free Goods	1,782,345
Total entries of Foreign Goods	$11,930,674
Against October, 1856	13,730,563
Decreased entries	1,799,889

There was also entered during the month Foreign Coin and Bullion to the value of $2,505,193, against $95,029 same month last year. The value of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $1,750,392, or less by $5,606,031 than the amount which went into Warehouse. So that the actual value of Foreign Goods taken for consumption is only $6,324,643, against $14,167,764 taken for consumption the same month of last year.

The Export clearances of the month were

In Domestic Produce		$6,491,529
Foreign Goods reëxported		1,018,492
Specie		297,209
Total		$7,807,280
Against October, 1856:		
In Produce	$6,120,837	
Foreign reëxports	202,508	
Specie	4,966,660—	11,329,005
Decrease of all Exports		$3,521,725

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Import, Export and Specie movement at and from New-York for the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$18,120,000	$15,523,000
February	24,501,000	15,964,000
March	20,074,000	20,146,000
April	20,279,000	19,963,000
May	17,634,000	18,283,000
June	14,969,000	17,704,000
July	35,295,000	25,477,000
August	19,979,000	23,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
October	11,931,000	13,731,000
Total 10 months	$198,824,000	$185,832,000
Foreign Specie	8,585,000	1,245,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,544,000	$5,258,000
February	5,399,000	5,409,000
March	7,904,000	8,044,000
April	5,162,000	5,229,000
May	6,047,000	5,563,000
June	5,395,000	8,273,000
July	4,274,000	6,901,000
August	4,289,000	5,613,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
October	6,492,000	6,130,000
Total 10 months	$53,724,000	$63,465,000
Foreign reëxported	8,148,000	3,505,000
Together	$61,872,000	$66,970,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$1,308,000	$105,000
February	1,832,000	1,204,000
March	2,175,000	2,584,000
April	3,555,000	3,262,000
May	5,789,000	3,813,000
June	7,939,000	4,301,000
July	3,628,000	5,278,000
August	6,272,000	3,202,000
September	990,000	3,739,000
October	297,000	4,997,000
Total 10 months	$33,785,000	$32,485,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
Produce of U. S.	$53,724,000	$63,465,000
Foreign reëxported	8,148,000	3,505,000
Specie	33,785,000	32,485,000
Total all exports	$95,657,000	$99,455,000
Decreased exports in 1857		$3,798,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,537,378	$3,683,656
February	5,117,250	3,592,588
March	3,752,184	4,405,022
April	3,301,607	3,973,385
May	1,907,289	3,447,157
June	677,811	3,576,198
July	6,987,019	5,401,544
August	3,946,830	5,284,118
September	2,249,982	3,702,199
October	867,534	3,391,231
Total 10 months	$33,217,884	$40,457,088

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857.		1856.	
Jan. 13	$1,269,177	Jan. 12	$637,705
Jan. 28	1,168,510	Jan. 13	1,189,364
Feb. 14	1,096,540	Jan. 29	643,446
Feb. 27	1,260,136	Jan. 30	881,060
March 17	1,004,956	Feb. 13	247,939
March 28	1,137,126	Feb. 14	1,023,028
April 14	1,229,238	Feb. 27	1,140,208
April 29	1,469,060	Feb. 28	329,509
May 15	1,707,527	March 14	272,583
May 28	1,658,072	March 15	1,219,053
June 16	1,930,376	March 28	1,261,272
June 29	1,652,868	March 31	40,477
July 12	1,521,676	April 16	1,458,502
July 27	1,458,043	April 30	1,860,182
Aug. 12	1,241,055	May 17	1,687,916
Sept. 3	1,593,557	May 30	1,791,187
Oct. 4	1,268,734	June 14	1,951,721
Oct. 16	1,664,200	June 27	2,270,868
Total	$25,550,853	July 14	1,705,301
		July 15	85,000
		July 27	1,649,896
		Aug. 14	1,473,876
		Aug. 29	1,465,157
		Sept. 14	1,607,658
		Sept. 27	1,807,148
		Oct. 12	1,686,133
		Oct. 29	1,681,967
		Total	$33,128,216

Decrease from California	$7,577,365
Increase from Europe	7,340,000
Net decrease Specie receipts	$237,363

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week amounted, in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,312,625, against $3,215,824 the same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Articles (including Foreign reëxported) amounted to $1,426,905, against $1,522,841 the corresponding week in 1856. The Export of Specie (by steamer *Baltic* on Saturday) was $227,000, against $701,067 the same week last season. The income of Specie during the week, as far as known, was:

By the California steamer		$1,464,000
From Europe direct, and *via* Boston		1,220,000
From Havana		173,000
From St. Louis, by Express		500,000
Together		$3,357,000
And there went out:		
To Europe, as above	$227,000	
To New-Orleans	750,000—	977,000
Probable gain to the Banks		2,380,000
Reserve on Monday last		12,883,000
Estimated average *this* afternoon		$15,263,000

Of the receipts, the $500,000 from St. Louis went into the Sub-Treasury, but that establishment subsequently disbursed $496,000, leaving the total in the office, at the close of business on Saturday, $5,407,585, against $5,403,396 at the close of the previous week. It was estimated by some parties in the Street, on Saturday, that the Banks closed on nearly seventeen millions of Bullion besides a reserve of Country Notes represented by certificates of deposit in the Metropolitan Bank, of five and a-half millions; making a total available cash strength of *twenty-two and a-half millions*. The specie average was undoubtedly a rising one all through the week.

The Committee of the City Banks on the Country Circulation, and a number of prominent bank officers from the interior, were together four or five hours, on Saturday, interchanging views in regard to the adjustment of balances and the future working of the Metropolitan arrangement. The meeting was a private one, and only preliminary to some plan to be submitted to a general meeting of the City banks this afternoon. The plan, whatever shape it may finally take, will probably be accommodated to the convenience of the country bankers. At the same time we hear suggestions on the Street which lead to the apprehension of a want of harmony or united action on the subject. The same stolid influence which precipitated the suspension now threatens to defeat a full, simultaneous and really creditable resumption of specie payments. Hostility to the country interest, jealousy of the Metropolitan redemption, and a miserable ambition for *independent* action—the same which made these people cut so sorry a figure on the 13th of October—are at work to dragoon the majority of the City and throw overboard the country Banks.

During the last week, the Banks not only strengthened their own position, but partially extended their line of accommodation to dealers. And we also hear that they have, in some instances, granted credits to their corresponding banks in the South and West, the over drafts against which do not appear in the regular weekly average of loans. The market for Money continues to show a gradual improvement, and there is a little more trade doing among Grocers and Jobbers. Some rumors of additional failures in the Importing interest were current on Saturday, but on close inquiry we find they relate to firms who, it was previously known, had obtained extensions on their indorsements—not on their original bills payable. Other parties, in the same line, have no doubt sought and been granted indulgence on their European credits, through their bankers. The Foreign Exchanges have improved to 108@109 ℘ cent., and the rate of discount being dear in London and on the Continent, these rates will induce the prompt return of one or two millions Gold, recently arrived in English coin. The *Persia*, on Wednesday next, will take back about as much as she brought in week before last, say $1,200,000. The premium on American Gold through the week was 100¼@100½, buyers; 100¾@101, sellers. This slight difference being uniform for both City and Country currency, the inconvenience of suspension is not generally felt, and will not be made the subject of popular complaint or legislative interference, if the Banks will unite for a full, as well as reasonably early resumption, on all obligations, deposits as well as circulation, State as well as City—the Free Banking System being kept intact, and the circulation uniform from one extreme of the State to the other. The Domestic Exchanges improve but slowly. At New-Orleans they are taking better shape, and after the further receipt of $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 Gold from this quarter, which can be readily spared, we look for an active movement in Cotton and the easy negotiation of bills.

It will be noticed in our revised report of the Par Currency of New-York, that the Niagara River Bank at Tonawanda, recently in discredit, has been restored to the Metropolitan list.

The fact that the accumulation of foreign goods in the Bonded Warehouse, at this port, increased $5,606,031, in October, ought to arrest attention. It swells the total now in bond to $37,441,882. This large sum in the apparent debt of the country to Europe is in no sense, properly due. The goods have not been taken for consumption, nor will not be at anything like the original invoice cost. They mostly belong to the foreign manufacturer, represented by his factor or agent here, and in the present condition and prospect of the American market, they will not fetch over 60 per cent, or three-fifths their value, if so much, including the Custom duties to be paid on their withdrawal from bond. There is nearly as much more of foreign goods in private store in this city awaiting a market. Unfortunately the panic did not overtake this enormous stock all in first hands. A large number of the heaviest jobbers in silks and other foreign fabrics in the city, like the domestic goods people, were carried down with immense fresh stocks in store, to the value, in several instances, of $600,000 to $800,000. And this fact, even more than the embargoed debt in the interior, has contributed to the disastrous results which are following in the train of these failures. At the same time it relieves the consumers in the country of a large share of the responsibility of the revulsion.

The Stock Market left off strong at the close of the week, and the improvement in prices is equal to an average of 10 ℘ cent. for the fortnight, or 5 ℘ cent. since Saturday week. The new management of the Michigan Southern road report favorable progress in adjusting their pressing liabilities, and also the completion of their running arrangements with the Michigan Central, which will do away with most of the mischief growing out of the rivalry of the two lines. The last named Company are pretty well assured of their new 8 ℘ cent. loan. The English bid, by the *Canada*, and the bids on this side, are to be opened at Boston in a day or two. Both Stocks improved rapidly at the close of the week. Southern common shares sold as high as 16 ℘ cent.; preferred shares 33, and Michigan Central shares 50 ℘ cent. A firm demand continues to be shown for New-York Central, Toledo, Reading, Illinois Central, (bonds and stock,) and for Missouri, Virginia and other State Stocks. The mail by the *Canada* brought a number of orders, part of which were executed on Saturday,

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.
New-York Central	60 @59½	65½@65	70 @69½
Erie	9 @ 9½	13½@13	14 @14½
Illinois Central	77 @77½	81 @80½	86 @87
Illinois Cent. Bonds	64 @63¾	68½@68¾	77 @77½
Reading	25½@25	30½@30	35 @36
Toledo	25½@25	27½@27¾	33½@33½
Galena	58 @59	65 @64½	69½@69½
Rock Island	59 @59½	66 @65½	71 @71½
Panama	64 @64½	72 @72½	77 @77½
Delaware	87 @87½	94½@94	98 @98½
Missouri Sixes	65 @65½	69 @68¾	72½@72⅝
Virginia Sixes	72 @72½	79 @78¾	84 @84½

The mercantile and financial letters by the English mail to the 24th of October generally anticipated further disasters on this side, and in several instances the writers anticipated what actually occurred here between the 10th and 13th of October. The Quebec steamer carried out the news that one or two of the banks were run upon on the 9th of October. The remainder of the news went all together by the *Arabia* on the 14th. The same steamer is now in her tenth day on the return voyage, and will bring the response from the other side to the stoppage of payment by three of the leading roads on Saturday, the 10th, and all the banks on Tuesday, 13th. The accounts are looked for with much interest, but without serious apprehension. The following is the latest speculation of the subject raised by the mail of the 24th, from the well-informed London correspondent of an evening cotemporary:

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

London, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857.

The state of the Money Market is still the sole subject of attention, and as it has undergone little change, there is scarcely anything to report by the present packet.

Public confidence is unimpaired. Investments in the funds are numerous, and there has been a complete absence of commercial failures. Considering that the Bank minimum rate is now 8 ℘ cent., with a possibility that at any moment it may be raised to 9, which would be higher than has ever been known, these statements are as remarkable as they are satisfactory.

Even from Glasgow, *where the losses from your side have thus far been most severely felt*, there are no accounts to awaken anxiety as to the general stability of the trade of the place. The stoppages announced by the previous packet, although in the aggregate very large, were confined to a set of speculative firms, who for some years have been regarded with caution, and out of this circle there seems to be no rumor of any extensive difficulty. The Western Bank of Scotland will be the chief sufferer. But this establishment has a large capital and a numerous and wealthy proprietary, and consequently there has been no apprehension of its being seriously affected. It has a reserve fund of a quarter of a million sterling, and the worst the stockholders have to apprehend is that, during the next year or two, they must be content with diminished dividends. The manager to whom the mischief is attributed has been required to resign, and a more prudent *régime* will henceforth be established.

In London all the Banks, both private and joint stock, are thoroughly sound. Indeed, for the last five years they have made enormous profits, and scarcely any losses. No branch of business has been more prosperous, and the same is the case at the present moment. The discount-houses are likewise thriving. Some time since they were threatened with competition by two Companies formed under the limited liability act. But these have not been sufficiently well managed to gain any extensive confidence, and the shares of both have long been at a discount. Those of the London Discount Company, £5 paid, are worth only £3 10s., and those of the National Discount Company, also with £5 paid, only £3 2s. 6d.

The question whether the Bank of England will be driven to make a further advance in their rate, depends almost entirely upon the quantity of gold that may be shipped by this and the succeeding steamers to New-York. The smallness of the totals taken on the 21st by the *Arago* and the *City of Baltimore*, caused an agreeable surprise; but it is known that larger consignments are now in progress.

Next to the specie shipments to New-York, the fresh Indian and China exchanges, which are expected to be received by telegraph in the course of a day or two, will exercise the most important influence. If the turn should be unfavorable, both as regards America and India, an advance to 9 or even 10 ℘ cent. can hardly be avoided. Up to yesterday there was a strong impression that the restrictive measures already adopted would prove amply sufficient. But there are now signs of a renewed demand for gold for the continent, and as owing to the recent rapid arrivals, no supplies are due or likely to become due for some time from Australia, there will be no means of meeting the accumulated requirements except by withdrawals from the Bank.

The following are the receipts and expenses of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the six months ending the 30th of September, 1857, compared with the corresponding six months of last year:

	1857.	1856.
Receipts	$370,132 38	$274,120 02
Expenses	178,845 57	126,443 94
Net earnings	$191,286 81	$147,676 08

The coupons which will become due on the 1st December, on the St. Louis County seven per cent. bonds, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce.

The Michigan Southern Road.

From the Toledo Blade.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, one of the most prominent members of Congress from Indiana, is a member of the direction, under the new programme of the Southern Road. He has just returned from a long session of the Board in New-York, and, in an editorial of his paper, (the South Bend *Register*,) thus sketches the condition and prospects of the Company's property. The Board is to have another meeting on the 24th in this city:

To say that the new Board of Directors found its finances in a most threatening and embarrassing condition is to repeat a twice-told tale, already too well known to all who are interested in its prosperity. Unable to pay its debts, and with tt creditors of all kinds insisting on their pay, the Directors have found their positions any thing but sinecures, and the very reverse of those who, with an affluent and unincumbered Treasury, find their duties easy and pleasurable.

It was expected, in money circles East, that the Road would be unable to pay the interest on its First Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, and amounting to $117,000, the effect of which, of course, would be that the bondholders would at once have taken steps to enter into possession of the whole property. And the first duty, in order to protect the interest of the stockholders from absolute sacrifice, was to pay this interest. It being impossible to transmit western funds to New-York except at ruinous rates of exchange, the Directors have advertised that this interest will be paid, on presentation of the coupons, at their office in Toledo. The next duty of the Company is to pay the domestic debt along its line to its employes, &c., and this will be done just as rapidly as the money can be earned or raised. It cannot be done before, unfortunately; and the pressure having materially diminished the passenger receipts of all the railroads in the country, this one included, and almost entirely cut off the freighting of produce, &c., it cannot be effected as promptly as it should be.

The Floating Debt of the Road, the new Board find to be nearly two millions of dollars, incurred by their predecessors for unwise expenditures perhaps, such as building Branches, unprofitable Lake Steamers, &c., but still a debt that cannot be denied or repudiated. Six hundred thousand dollars of this has collaterals in stocks and bonds of the Company to the amount of over $2,000,000 pledged as security for payment, and the remainder is unsecured. The Board, unwilling to increase the total amount of the liabilities by selling Bonds in the market at the large discount that would be exacted in the present state of monetary affairs, having resolved to issue three millions of Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, which will be a lien, of course, upon the whole eighteen millions worth of property, and will distribute them as follows: one million to holders of the old stock of the Company, payable 40 per cent in cash, and 60 per cent in stocks at par. One million to holders of the Preferred Stock, payable 20 per cent. in cash, and 80 per cent. in that kind of stock at par, and one million to be used in connection with the surplus earnings of the Road in settling with the unsecured creditors at par. The stock of the road is thus retired and lessened in amount to the same amount that the Mortgage Bonds are taken, except the cash received, which will pay the debts for which so large an amount of collaterials are pledged, and consequently liable to be sacrificed. Bonds are issued of the amount of $500 as well as $1,000, and interest is to be paid on them semi-annally commencing next May. The subscriptions are to be made to the Company's office in New-York, and the cash part payable at Toledo, one-half on the 15th inst., and the remainder on the 15th of December. It depends now on the stockholders to say whether they wish to save their property, when they can do it without hazarding any loss by their advance. If one and a half million of Bonds are not subscribed for, this plan is not to go into operation, and if any other can be devised to save the road we cannot imagine what it is.

Many of the large Eastern stockholders assured the Board that they would take their *pro rata* share, and highly approved of the details of the proposition.

The most rigid economy has been infused into every branch of the service—all possible outlays avoided—the number of trains and their speed reduced—unwise and ruinous competition with other roads abandoned—many largely paid officers and agents dispensed with—and salaries reduced in every grade of service, from the highest to the lowest. The Directors are working for nothing, and paying their traveling expenses out of their own pocket. The employes of the road have been reduced in number from 3,000 to 2,000 and the monthly pay-roll thus reduced from $100,000 to $60,000; and the Superintendents of this, in common with other Western roads, have also reduced the wages of laborers the same per cent that their own salaries have been reduced. In this respect, especially in the case of those who receive the lowest rate of wages, we are convinced that all the roads have cut them down too much; and we have consequently contended that twelve and a half per cent reduction should not be exceeded. But if better times come, as we trust they will before long, the managers of this and other roads will, we doubt not, be open to the doctrine which, for one, we believe to be both just and expedient at all times and under all circumstances, of "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work."

Such is as full a statement of the affairs of the Company as we have room to give this week. Its condition, though perilous, it will be seen is not desperate; but its future all depends on relief from present embarrassment. If freed from that we can guarantee that, under its present Directory, at least, it will never again be involved as it was when it passed into their hands."

Par Currency in City of New-York.

The circulating notes of the following banks and banking associations in the State of New-York are received at par under the Metropolitan system adopted by all the banks in the City of New-York.

CITY.

Amer. Exchange,
Artisans',
Atlantic,
Bank of America,
B'k Com'nwealth,
B'k of Commerce,
B'k of New-York,
B'k of N. America,
B'k of the Republ'c
B'k State of N.Y.,
Bowery,
Broadway,
Bull's Head,
Butch. and Drov.,
Chatham,
Chemical
Citizens',
City Bank,
Continental,
Corn Exchange,
East River,
Fulton,
Greenwich,
Grocers',
Hanover,
Import and Trad.
Island City,
Irving,
Leather Manufac.,
Manhattan Co.
Marine
Market,
Mechanic's B'k As.
Mechanics',
Mech. and Trad.
Mercantile,
Merchants',
Merch. Exchange,
Metropolitan,
Nassau,
National,
New-York County,
New-York D'y D'k,
New-York Exch.
North River,
Ocean,
Oriental,
Pacific,
Park,
People's,
Phenix,
Seventh Ward,
Shoe and Leather,
St Nicholas,
Tradesmen's,
Union.

STATE.

Albany, (all,)
Addison,
Auburn,
Albion,
Attica,
Ballston,
Bath,
Binghamton,
Briggs,
Black River,
Brockport,
Brooklyn, (all,)
Broome County,
Buffalo City,
Burnet,
Canandaigua,
Cayuga Lake,
Cazenovia,
Chemung,
Chenango,
Carmel,
Cooperstown,
Corning,
Coxsackie,
Cambridge Valley,
Canajoharie,
Canastota,
Catskill,
Cayuga County,
Cherry Valley,
Central City,
Crouse,
Chautauque Co.,
Chemung County,
Chemung Canal,
Chester,
Chittenango,
Clyde,
Citizens', Fulton,
Clinton, Buffalo,
Commercial, Roch.,
Commercial, Troy,
Com., Whitehall,
Com., Glen's Falls,
Com., Saratoga Sp.
Croton River,
City, Rochester,
Cuba
Cuyler's
Central, Troy,
Danville,
Deposit,
Delaware,
Eagle, Rochester,
Eagle, Brighton,
Elmira,
Essex County,
Exchange, Lockp't,
Exchange, Batavia,
Fallkill,
Fishkill,
Fayetteville,
Fort Edward,
Farmers', Am'dam,
Farmers', Hudson,
Farmers' Attica,
Far., Lansingburg,
Far., Saratoga Co.,
Far., Wash. Co.,
Far. & C. W'msb'g,
Far. & Dro., Somer,
Far. & Man., Po'ie,
Far. & Mech., Roch.
Far. & Mech. Gene.
Fort Plain,
Fort Stanwix,
Frankfort,
Fredonia,
Frontier,
Fulton Co.,
Mer. & Mec., Troy,
Genesee,
Genesee County,
Genesee River,
Genesee Valley,
Geo. Washington,
Glen's Falls,
Goshen,
Geneva,
H. J. Miner's,
Hamilton,
Herkimer County,
Highland,
Hudson River,
Hungerford's,
Havana,
Ilion,
International,
Iron, Platsburg,
Jamestown,
Judson,
Jefferson County,
J. T. Raplee's B'k,
Kinderhook,
Kingston,
Kent,
Lake Mahopac,
Lake Ontario,
Lake Shore,
Leonardsville,
Livingston Co.,
Long Island,
Luther Wright's,
Lima,
Lyons,
Lansingburg,
Lowville,
Madison County,
Manu'turers', Roch,
Man'frs. Troy,
Mafs. & Trs., Buff,
Marine, Buffalo,
Marine, Oswego,
Market, Troy,
Mechs., Syracuse,
Mechs'. Brooklyn,
Mechs'. W'msburg,
Mer., Plattsburg,
Mer., Westfield,
Mer., Albany,
Mer., Po'keepsie,
Mer., Lancaster,
Mer., Syracuse,
Mer. & Far. Ithaca,
Middletown,
Mohawk,
Mohawk River,
Mohawk Valley,
Monroe, Rochester,
Monroe Co.,
Montgomery Co.,
Mutual, Troy,
Malone,
N. Y. & E., Buff.,
Norwich,
Niagara Co.,
Newark,
Niagara River,
Newburg,
Ogdensburg,
Oneida,
Oneida Central,
Oneida Co.,
Oneida Valley,
Old Saratoga,
Onondaga,
Onondaga Co.,
Ontario Co.,
Orange Co.,
Oswegatchie,
Union, Monticello,
Oswego,
Oswego River,
Oswego County,
Oswego City,
Palmyra,
Perrin,
Poughkeepsie,
Pine Plains,
Powell,
Port Jervis,
Pratt,
Pulaski,
Pawling,
Quassaick,
Rhinebeck,
Randall,
Rome,
Rensselaer Co.,
Rondout,
Rochester,
Rochester City,
Rome Exchange,
Salt Springs,
Saratoga Co.,
Salem,
Schenectady,
Schoharie Co.,
Salina,
Seneca Co.
Smith's, Perry,
Saratoga Springs,
Spraker,
State, Troy,
Syracuse,
State N. Y., King,
Steuben Co.,
Suffolk Co.,
Sing Sing,
Susq. Valley,
Syracuse City,
Seneca Falls,
Silver Creek,
Tanner's, Catskill,
Tioga,
Troy,
Tompkins Co.,
Troy City,
Unadilla,
Ulster Co.,
Ulster,
Utica,
Union, Albany,
Union, Troy,
Union, Rochester,
Union, Kinder.,
Union, Watertown,
Utica City,
Vernon,
Wallkill,
Washington Co.,
WatertnB. &L. Co,
Waverly,
Weedsport,
West Winfield,
Westchester Co.,
Western, Lockp't,
White's, Buff.,
White Plains,
W'mburg City,
Wooster Sherman's
Worthington,
Wyoming Co.,
Watertown,
Waterville,
West Troy,
Westfield,
Whitehall,
Whitestown,
Yonkers.

The list of New-York Banks, failed or in discredit at the Metropolitan Bank, is now reduced to the following:

Agricultural Bank, Herkimer County.
Bank of Orleans, Albion.
Central Bank of New-York, Utica.
Dairyman's Bank, Newport.
Hamilton Exchange Bank, Greene.
Hollister Bank, Buffalo.
Huguenot Bank, New-Paltz.
Medina Bank, Medina.
Ontario Bank, Utica.
O. Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo.
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo.
Sackett's Harbor Bank, Buffalo.
Yates County Bank, Pen Yan.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Nov. 6, were as follows:

Specie	$584,892	Pig Lead	36,387
Dry Goods	45,886	Hemp	31,473
Iron and Steel	48,636	Manufactures Hemp.	40,179
Sheathing Metal	23,167	Sugar and Molasses.	43,665
Wool	241,528	Hides	25,207
Brandy	22,417	Other Articles	195,627
Box Raisins	49,477		
Total			$1,388,521
Corresponding week in 1856			1,043,425
Increase in 1857			$345,096

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 7—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Sales 2,000 bbls. at $4 75@$4 81 for Super Wisconsin and Indiana; $4 87@$5 25 for Extra Ohio and Michigan. Wheat not so active and favors purchasers. Sales 50,000 bush. at 80c. for Chicago Spring; 95c. for Red Indiana, and $1 12½ for White Canada. Corn steady. Sales 8,000 bush. at 60c. Oats nominal, at 34c. Whisky nominally 19c.@19¼c. Freights dull, 16c. for Wheat to new-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—2,000 bbls. flour; 100,000 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 120,000 bush. Wheat; 6,000 bush. Corn. Wind northeast, and there is a small fleet in.

Oswego, Saturday, Nov. 7—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Sales: 1,000 barrels at $4 50@$4 75 for Common to Extra State. Wheat a shade lower and dull. Sales: 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 90c. Corn better and scarce. Sales: 3,000 bushels at 65c. *Lake Imports to-day*: 3,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*: 1,700 barrels Flour; 22,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Barley.

Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 7—6 P. M.

Flour, quiet. Wheat, active. Corn, steady. Oats, dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour; 67,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 72,000 bush. Wheat. *Receipts*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 136,000 bush. Wheat; 10,000 bush. Corn.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 81; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Long Island Railroad, 8¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35¼; Pennsylvania Bank—9 bid and 10 asked—no sales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Ericsson	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 14
Arago	New-York	Havre	Nov. 14
FROM EUROPE.			
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 31
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 31
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 4
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 11
Vanderbilt	Havre	New-York	Nov. 14
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Quaker City	New-York	Havana, &c.	Nov. 7
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Nov. 12

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Baltic, for Liverpool—Miss McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Miss Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Pickman, 2 children and servant, Mr. Pritchard, G. F. Dale, Philadelphia; Mrs. John J. Charraud, Mrs. Alfhsen, Augustus Verret, Mrs. Capt. Bennett and 2 children, Leon Somany vac, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Moss, Wm. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Norris, Jr.; Mrs. Saml. Norris and child, Birmingham, Eng.; Martin Cooper, John Joice, P. Lee, A. de Luis, Geo. W. Cousins, Wisconsin; Solomon J. Mailhouse, Henry Miner, Jas. E. Dibb, W. Hicks, Henry McConnell, Miss Lucy Butler, Jas. Wentworth and Cornelius Parsons, Rochester; H. D. Yunker, Aug. Brickwedde, Jas. Lempsey, Geo. Clearey—Total, 43. Specie, [illegible].

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—L. B. Morse and son, Miss Morse, Miss Ballard, Mrs. Morse, child and servant, Mrs. V. R. G. Ross, 2 children and servant, V. R. G. Ross, A. W. Thompson, Dr. Allen, J. R. Stevens, W. H. Kimball, Henry H. Betts, C. G. Stafford, N. S. Finney, Wm. Crowder and servant, G. B. Johnson, H. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Marquand and daughter, Miss Trask, H. F. Grant, Jr., Miss S. Grant, Miss M. E. Grant, Jas. Renton, Miss Crowe, Miss Robertson, H. C. Peck, A. C. Moore, Dr. Moffett, Frank Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Allen and child, B. Whitworth, L. H. Sage, H. Middleton, J. E. Owen, G. W. Shaffer, S. S. Walpeley, F. A. Gardener, Miss J. H. Cole, Miss C. W. Pritchard, Miss Hogan, Miss Troup, Miss C. Troup, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Myers, Austin R. Gordon and son, Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Walling, Mrs. A. Stone and 2 children, Mrs. D. R. Perry, Mrs. Hannah Biggs, Jno. Colby, Saml. Nevers, and 95 in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—A. Blake, D. B. Heyward, John Wells, J. J. McPherson, A. G. Bininger, Thos. Whiteman, T. T. Wright, S. R. Schuyler, W. B. Heyward, T. Middleton, Miss M. Pollock, R. D. Barrett, Mrs. A. Barratt and child, Miss Barratt, Mrs. Huguenin, Miss H. M. Washington, Jno. Lyon, A. Keeler, Mrs. T. Spear and 3 children, T. S. Spear, H. Rose, T. Hays, A. Kinski, John T. Wilson, Chas. E. Abbott, C. E. Bowen, R. Hofstetter, M. B. Davis, F. Franco, Carlo Caprillo, Jas. Smith, Chas. Berry, Thos. White, Jno. Reddington, Miss M. Ratston, C. C. Griffen, Jas. Johnson, Jno. Basto, A. Kinski, and 100 in the steerage.

In steamship Memphis, for Charleston—Wm. Eggeking and five others, M. Lazarus, Jas. Cunningham, Thomas Sison, Danl. W. Porter, Chas. Thurbee, Thos. Hewitt, Saml. Sottley, Henry T. King, M. F. Rahter, Thos. Forster, Wm. Legerton, Mrs. Dewhuist, Davis Brillman, G. W. Steffens, Mathew Winter, H. J. Chase, Mrs. H. J. Chase, Miss McCrath, Mrs. Mathew Winter, Mrs. G. Harvey and child, Mrs. D. Brillman and 2 children.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Ino, from Amoy—Jas. T. Wilson, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises…. 6 39 | Sun sets…. 4 49 | Moon rises….12 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 43 | Gov. Island. 2 27 | Hell Gate….. 4 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK….SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Quaker City, Schufeldt, Hatteras and Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Zaretan, Robinson, Glasgow, Nesmith & Sons; Harrisburg, Emerson, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Ferdinand, (Brem.,) Black, Falmouth, Burchard & Buck; Agnes, (Brem.,) Schilling, Bremen, Stanton & Ruger.

Barks Union, (Brem.,) Horstmann, Bremen, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; Riga, (Brem.,) Keilling, Bristol, Funche & Meincke.

Brigs T. B. Watson, Darnaby, Laguayra, Dallett & Bliss; Enterprise, (Br.,) Wiseman, Londonderry, D. R. De Wolff; Tybee, Cartwright, St. John, N. B., Walsh & Co.; Ætna, (Br.,) Payson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Belle Poule, Joy, Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters; Samson, Briggs, St. Marks, Brodie & Pettes; P. R. Curtis, Ilsley, Portland, master.

Schooners L. Gilmore, Chase, Buenos Ayres, D. C. Murray; J. Darling, Terry, Pernambuco, Napier, Rankin & Co.; Paradise, (Br.,) Young, Halifax, Small & McKee; W. Phillips, Mount, Bucksville, Brown & De Rossett; S. N. Smith, Smith, Alexandria, &c., Merrill & Abbott; C. Hall, Graham, Philadelphia, J. Hand & Co.; Tryphena, Nickerson, Philadelphia, W. W. Baker; Mayflower, Hopkins, Bucksport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Rosina, Hughes, Portland, master; Susan, Loring, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Geo. Hoffman, Nickerson, Boston, Jas. Hand.

Sloops W. H. Brown, Hallock, Providence, L. Kenny; Rienzi, Briggs, Newport, B. R. Dimon.

Steamers Memphis, Watson, Charleston; A. H. Bowman, Wordin, Richmond.

Arrived.

Bark Mahlon Williamson, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Beaston, Bordeaux Sept. 25, and the River 30th, with wine, &c., to D. St. Amant.

Bark Hannah Secor, Chase, New-Orleans 16 ds., with cotton, tobacco, &c., to J. W. Elwell & Co. Oct. 28, lat. 26 30, lon. 30, fell in with Spanish brig Noticioso, Capt. Sagarti, 8 days from Havana for Hamburg, in a sinking condition, having experienced a gale Oct. 23, from N. W., during which she had the deck swept and sprung a leak, and had 7 feet water in her hold; took from her Capt. S., his mate and 9 men, and brought them to this port.

Brig Harriet Ann, (Br.,) Crowell, Dry Harbor, Jam., Oct. 11, with pimento, &c., to master.

Brig Odessa, (Br.,) Stanwood, Turks Island 20 ds., with salt to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Osprey, (Br.) Scott, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds.; discharging at Port Morris.

Schr. Sunny South, Weeks, Wilmington, N. C., via Long Island, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Merlin, Cole, Cumberland, N. S., 20 ds., with grindstone to Samuel Noyes.

Schr. Catharine Beal, Shute, Belfast 9 ds., with lumber, bound to Rondout. Last evening, while coming down the East River, was run into by one of the Catharine Ferry boats, which stove in the starboard quarter and started deck plank.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Clarke, Porto Cabello Oct. 16, with coffee, hides, &c., to S. de Agreda, Jove & Co. Oct. 29, lat. 32 30, lon. 73, passed bark Triumph, stg. S. W. Oct. 15, while in Porto Cabello, Joseph Silve, seaman, of the Pilot's Bride, stabbed Theodore Miller, mate of the above vessel, a native of Elizabeth City, from the effects of which he died.

Schr. Isaac W. Hughes, Hammond, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. S. C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk 2 ds., with shingles to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Isabella, Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Oswego, (Br.,) Scott, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers.

Bark Contest, (of Apalachicola,) Allen, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to S. P. Hitchcock.

Schr. William Hone, Scott, Providence, for Phila.

Schr. Melbourne, Spear, Rockland 6 ds., with lime.

Schr. Highlander, Mayhew, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nerissa, Newcomb, Boston.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia with mdse. to F. Perkins.

WIND—Sunrise, N.; meridian, S.; sunset, do., and light.

Arrived….Sunday, Nov. 8.

Ship Ino, Plumer, Amoy May 28, with teas, sugar, &c., to Siffken & Ironsides.

Bark Zingarella, Bunker, Rio Janeiro Sept. 24, with coffee to Aymar & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Sprite, for New-York, and Chevalier, for New-Orleans. The bark Lapwing, for Baltimore, sld. 23d; the bark Rainbow, for Philadelphia, and brig Echo, for New-Orleans, sld. a few ds. previously. Oct. 10, spoke bark Rainbow, from Rio Sept. 18, for Philadelphia, and was in co. 9 days, during a calm. The Z. was 9 ds. from Rio to the equator, since which time has had light, baffling winds and calms—had no N. E. trades.

Brig Chesapeake, (Br.,) Barker, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Meteor, (of Bridgeport,) Burns, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Monson Hawley, of Bridgeport.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, Malaga 37 ds., with fruit to Howes & Co. Oct. 29, lat. 40 39, lon. 64, experienced a hurricane from S. to N. W.; lost jib and split foresail.

Schr. Delegate, (Br.,) Newell, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to Young, Bonnell & Co.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Risley, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. E. C. Johnson, Bartlett, Boston, for Richmond.

Schr. Mary Patterson, Welsh, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jos. P. Clark, Henniker, Boston, for Egg Harbor.

Schr. Adelaide, Carr, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Buena Vista, Collins, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

BELOW—Ship Harriet, (of Bath,) Bassett, from Bristol Sept. 27.

WIND—Sunrise, S. S. E., with fog.; sunset, N. E., do.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool; Quaker City, Schufeldt, Mobile and Havana; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; Nashville, Berry, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.; Memphis, (screw,) Watson, Charleston.

Sailed on Sunday—Ship Agnes, (Brem.,) Schilling, for Bremen.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 10, lat. 9 N., lon. 46, ship Minnehaha, from the Chinchas for Hampton Roads.

Oct. 26, lat. 21 26 N., lon. 38 10 W., Br. brig G. Benson, from Bermuda for West Indies.

Nov. 3, lat. 28 54, lon. 67 49, bark Escort, from Penang for New-York.

Nov. 4, lat. 36 50, lon. 73 26, brig John H. Taylor, of St. George, 5 ds. from Boston for Georgetown, S. C.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Sept. 24, ships John Stuart, Sherman, from Callao, for Cowes, in distress, to sail in about 6 weeks; Rattler, Forrest, for New-Orleans in a week; Sunny South, Stephenson, for New-York in 5 ds.; Courier, Burnsie, from La Plata, for New-York in 2 ds.; Ellerslie, Coutts, from Richmond, for Philadelphia in 2 ds.; Juniper, Lefevre, from New-Orleans, just arr. Barks Julia Dean, Gage, of Charleston, for New-Orleans in a few ds.; Merlin, Ricketts, wtg. frt.; Alamo, Mudget, from Liverpool, do.; Mary Elizabeth, Stetson, from Buenos Ayres, do.; Roanoke, Parker, for Baltimore in 2 ds.; Grape Shot, Clark, wtg. frt.; Morning Star, Close, from Liverpool, do.; Storm Bird, Gerard, from New-York, for San Francisco; Virginian, Miller, for Baltimore in 2 ds.; Reindeer, from Philadelphia, wtg. cargo; R. H. Eaton, from Wilmington, do.; Rover, Van Sise, from Pensacola, disg.; Alice, from Montevideo, wtg. frt.; Blue Wing, fm. Baltimore, dsg.; Alberta, of Searsport, just arr. Brigs Executive, Eldridge, from Bangor, wtg.; Talulah, Plummer, from Baltimore, disg. Schrs. Young America, (3-masted,) Powers, from Buenos Ayres, ldg.; Pocahontas, Buckley, from Charleston, wtg.; Peedee, fm. La Plata, do.

At Amoy, May 28, barks Elf, Percival, from Singapore, for New-York in 2 ds.; Ed, Koppish, Eagleston, fm. Formosa, coasting, going in.